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## Clinton Seeks Fast Action On Mexico As Peso Skids

By Paul F. Horvitz

WASHINGTON — As nervous financial markets in Mexico deteriorated further, President Bill Clinton urged Congress to reach a political consensus Monday to win congressional approval of \$40 billion in loan guarantees.

Mr. Clinton told the leaders of both parties in Congress that, after weeks of private negotiations, he wanted the final draft of legislation for the loan package for Mexico to be placed before lawmakers by the end of the day Monday.

Concern about whether Congress would approve the loan guarantees, as well as a report in the International Herald Tribune on Monday that Mexico's foreign exchange reserves could be as low as \$2 billion, caused the Mexican peso to plummet in foreign currency markets.

A spokesman for the Bank of Mexico, quoting its president, Miguel Mancera, denied the newspaper report without offering a current figure. He said that reserves were tallied on a monthly basis and that the January figure would be published in early February. The number published in early January was \$5.546 billion.

Asked if the forthcoming figure might include reserves borrowed from other countries, the spokesman replied that Mexico calculates its reserves in the same way as other countries. Few central banks break out their foreign borrowings in their regular statements, although the extent of the borrowings usually emerges many months later.

The dollar, despite being weak against most other currencies, rose to 6.3500 pesos around noon from Friday's close at 5.7350. The dollar fell sharply against the Deutsche mark and the Japanese yen, while stocks markets slumped in Mexico and New York. (Page 11)

Mr. Clinton also sought to rally broader support for the Mexican aid plan, telling a meeting of state governors that the United States "has a lot at stake in Mexico."

Later he said: "This is something we have to do" but conceded that "time is not a friendly factor."

He denied that his plan was "a bailout for Wall Street," as some opponents have suggested.

It was unclear at midday which way the political winds were blowing, as political leaders in Washington sought to avoid any scenario in which they alone would bear the blame for any subsequent events related to the Mexican liquidity crisis.

The speaker of the House, Newt Gingrich, for example, would make no firm commitment on behalf of Republicans to press the legislation forward, although he said movement was "possible."

The loan guarantee plan, the Georgia Republican declared, "has almost no support in the country at large, and the president, I think, has not adequately explained it."

Meanwhile, Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin issued a "declaration of support" for the guarantees signed by three former U.S. presidents, six former secretaries of state, five past Treasury secretaries, six former secretaries of commerce and dozens of other former high-ranking U.S. officials.

The letter concluded that "bold measures" were needed to stabilize Mexico's financial markets "and to prevent a domino effect in global markets."

The display of support strongly resembled a similar public relations blitz by the White House before the pivotal votes in Congress on the disputed North American Free Trade Agreement in 1993. This time, See MEXICO, Page 9



A resident of Koblenz, Germany, rowing his way through the streets on Monday as floodwaters reached record levels.

## Car Bomb Kills 38 in Central Algiers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ALGERS — In the worst bombing of the three-year Muslim insurgency, a car packed with explosives blew up Monday on a street bustling with pedestrians preparing for Ramadan. At least 38 people were killed and 256 wounded in the attack near police headquarters, Algerian state television said.

Security forces said most of the dead and wounded were pedestrians walking in the busy central commercial district.

There was no claim of responsibility.

The security forces blamed "criminals," the official term for fundamentalist guerrillas seeking to topple the army-backed government and install an Islamic state.

Algiers radio said late Monday night that the bomb contained several hundred kilos of TNT.

More than 15,000 people, including nearly 80 foreigners, have been killed since January 1992. Nine people died in a bombing at the Algiers airport in August 1992, but no incident in the central part of the capital has approached the devastation of Monday's attack.

The bomb exploded at 3:20 P.M. in front of a bank office across the street from the central police station. People with faces and hands bloodied by flying glass ran frantically through the street, and ambulances rushed to the scene to take the victims to hospitals.

Automatic gunfire was heard shortly after the explosion, possibly from nervous officers firing into the air. By evening, shops in the area were closed, sidewalks almost deserted and the district quiet.

The attack followed an exhortation by the Islamic Salvation Army, the military wing of the Islamic Salvation Front, for its followers to intensify attacks during the Muslim holy month of Ramadan, which begins this week.

In a related development in Paris, the Foreign Ministry said that France and the United States have ironed out some of their policy differences over Algeria, agreeing on noninterference and the need to encourage political dialogue.

A French spokesman, Richard Duquai, said that Foreign Minister Alain Juppé, who visited Washington on Friday and Saturday, noted in talks with Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher that "positions and analyses have very much narrowed on either side of the Atlantic."

Two people were reported to have drowned in Germany, one of them a three-year-old boy.

Prime Minister Edouard Balladur of France held an emergency cabinet meeting Monday to consider measures to cope with the disaster.

(AP, Reuters, AFP)

## Thousands Uprooted By Europe's Floods

### 4 Nations Declare an Emergency; Dozens of Deaths Are Reported

By Stephen Kinzer

New York Times Service

BERLIN — Scores of communities across northwestern Europe were under water Monday as floods triggered by days of driving rain continued to inundate the region. Tens of thousands of people fled their homes and dozens were reported to have drowned or been killed in flood-related accidents.

Factories and schools were closed, roads were swamped and utility services disrupted. The governments of Germany, France, Belgium and the Netherlands declared states of emergency in flooded regions and dispatched thousands of police officers and soldiers to reinforce local relief workers.

Environmentalists said the floods had been intensified by the melting of snow due to unseasonably warm temperatures and the decay of many forests where soil no longer absorbs as much water as it once did.

"This flood catastrophe may be in part a result of global climate changes that are brought about by increasing emission of pollutants," said Jochen Flasbarth, president of Germany's Nature Protection Alliance.

Perhaps the most seriously affected city was Cologne, where the only traffic that moved through most neighborhoods was by boat. Much of the downtown area was under 2 meters (6 feet) of water, exceeding levels seen in the 1993 "flood of the century." Officials warned that the highest level ever, the 10.69 meters recorded in 1926, might be surpassed Tuesday.

Other communities along the Rhine, among them Bonn, Frankfurt, Koblenz and Trier, also were flooded. Many embassies in Bonn, including that of the United States, were closed Monday. In Bavaria, army boats were used to evacuate people in several wine-producing towns. Among the hardest-hit Bavarian communities were Klingenberg, Lohr, Miltenberg, Neustadt and Rosenfels.

Two people were reported to have drowned in Germany, one of them a three-year-old boy.

Prime Minister Edouard Balladur of France held an emergency cabinet meeting Monday to consider measures to cope with the disaster.

"In many areas, we are talking about the flood of the century," his office said in a statement. "Nearly half the country has been affected." The death toll in France was put at 17, with an additional five people missing.

Officials estimated property damage in the tens of millions of dollars. They said 40,000 homes had been destroyed and 800 roads were closed, including highways that run along the Seine in Paris.

In the Netherlands, officials ordered the largest evacuation of civilians since 1953, when dikes in Zeeland burst.

A government spokesman in the province of Limburg, which borders on Germany and Belgium, said that 3,000 homes in the province were under water and an additional 6,000 were threatened.

In the eastern province of Gelderland, officials ordered the evacuation of 65,000 people from polders, low-lying areas protected by dikes.

"Polders are bathtubs, and they fill up immediately when dikes break," said Jan Terlouw, an official in Gelderland. "This is why we have had to begin the evacuation early. Once the dikes break, it is too late."

Nearly all inland shipping in the Netherlands has been banned. Officials at a crisis center in Maastricht said some dikes along the Rhine, Waal and IJssel rivers appeared to be weakening.

"There's been nothing like this since World War II," said Jan Meijer, a spokesman for the Dutch Interior Ministry.

The Dutch telephone company said its lines into the stricken areas were unable to handle the volume of calls made in the last few days and it appealed to citizens to call those areas only when absolutely necessary.

Rising waters also threatened many parts of Belgium, and authorities there reported six flood-related deaths. One death was reported in Luxembourg. The Belgian cities of Ghent and Bruges were flooded, and all shipping in Bruges, which is laced with canals, was suspended.

In parts of Belgium and Germany, the police reported that flood control efforts were being hindered by "flood tourists" who climb onto sandbags to view inundated areas and even applaud when water overflows a dam or a dike.

## New Peace Plan for Croatia Seeks Trade-Off With Serbs

By Roger Cohen

New York Times Service

PARIS — With war looming again in Croatia, diplomats are offering an American-backed peace plan that would provide substantial autonomy to Serbs in some areas of the nearly one-third of the country they occupy, in return for their recognition of Croatia's sovereignty and international borders.

"The plan is the last chance to avoid another war here," a Western diplomat said. "It's going to be equally difficult for both sides to accept, but the alternative is a war in the spring."

[Serbian representatives refused Monday to consider the plan until the status of United Nations peacekeepers is settled, Reuters reported from Kani, Croatia.] President Franjo Tudjman of Croatia announced this month that he would not renew the agreement allowing 12,000 UN troops to operate in Croatia when it expires on March 31.

Because the troops provide a buffer between Croatian forces and the Serbs who seized much of the country during the 1991

war in Croatia, their departure might very likely lead to more fighting and a wider Balkan war.

The plan, formally presented to the Croatian government and the Serbs on Monday, offers virtually complete self-government to Serbs in the areas where they were a majority before the war. This autonomy would provide the Serbs with their own flag, education system, Parliament, executive authority, police force and currency, Western officials said.

In exchange, the Serbs would have to surrender direct authority to Croatia in areas they now hold but where they were not a majority before the war. Moreover, they would have to recognize Croatia's international borders and allow them to be policed along their entire length by the Croatian Army.

"This plan offers the Serbs everything they can possibly achieve in the real world," a Western official said. "They will never have their own state in Croatia and there will never be a Greater Serbia. But to See SERBS, Page 6



CALL FOR CALM — Religious Jews blowing silver horns Monday at Jerusalem peace prayers. Meanwhile, Israel ceded land to Jordan. Page 2.

## Simpson Team Chided

The judge in the murder trial of O.J. Simpson refused a prosecution request for a delay in the proceedings because of misbehavior by the defense, but he harshly criticized lawyers for Mr. Simpson for hiding the identity of 14 possible witnesses mentioned in the defense opening statement in order to gain "unfair tactical advantage." (Page 3)

Down Jones	Trib Index
Down 25.91	Up 1.57%
3832.08	110.08
The Dollar	
New York	More close previous close
DM	1.5063 1.515
Pound	1.585 1.5885
Yen	88.436 89.375
FF	5.224 5.2585

## Kiosk Kemp Won't Seek Presidency in '96

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Former Housing Secretary Jack Kemp announced Monday that he would not seek the Republican nomination for the presidency in 1996.

In a statement released by his office, Mr. Kemp, 59, said his core political beliefs, a mixture of fiscal conservatism and compassion for the needy, had been "on the margins of the political debate." But now, he said, "they are at the center."

"They are reflected in the Republican leadership in Congress, and to a greater or lesser degree, by most Republican candidates for president," he said. "So, I've decided not to seek the Republican nomination for president."

Mr. Kemp was a New York congressman from 1971 to 1989 and housing secretary under President George Bush.

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## Japanese Magazine Closes After Anti-Semitic Article

By Barry James

International Herald Tribune

A Japanese publisher announced Monday that it was closing the glossy magazine Marco Polo for publishing a 10-page article entitled "The Greatest Taboo of Post-war History: There Were No Nazi Gas Chambers."

Jewish organizations said the article was part of a recent wave of anti-Semitic insults that contrasted with the solemn ceremonies last week marking the 50th anniversary of the Auschwitz death camp in Poland, where about 1.5 million Jews were killed, most of them in gas chambers.

The Bungei Shunju Co., one of Japan's most respected magazine companies, said it would immediately cease publication of

Marco Polo, a 200,000-circulation monthly oases magazine, after Volkswagen, Mitsubishi Motors and other companies announced they were canceling advertising in protest. The publisher said it would remove copies still on newsstands and transfer staff to other publications.

"We feel remorse that Marco Polo published an inaccurate article about the Nazi massacre of the Jews and thus caused deep pain for the Jewish community and others," a spokesman said.

Jean Kahn, the president of the European Jewish Congress, meanwhile protested the publication of an anti-Semitic advertisement in the flight magazine of the Polish airline LOT.

It showed a caricature of a Jew holding a fistful of banknotes, praising the merits of a weighing machine. Mr. Kahn, who saw the advertisement on his way back from the Auschwitz ceremony, received an assurance from the airline that it would take care not to publish such advertisements in the future. But he received no apology for the offending image.

Mr. Kahn said the advertisement was doubly offensive because of the ancient canard that Jewish merchants gave short

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## At 90 and Frail, Deng Lets His Chinese New Year Greeting Slip By

Agence France-Press

BEIJING — Deng Xiaoping failed Monday to make his annual Lunar New Year television appearance for the first time since 1988, in a further sign that the health of the 90-year-old leader may be in steep decline.

Mr. Deng has not been seen in public since February last year, when he looked frail and vacant during his annual appearance at Lunar New Year's Eve celebrations in Shanghai, where he traditionally receives Chinese leaders and extends his greetings to the nation.

His failure to appear Monday on the eve of the start of the Year of the Pig heightened speculation here that

the "architect" of China's economic reforms may never be seen in public again.

Mr. Deng's New Year appearance has taken on great significance since his retirement from all official posts in 1990. The annual footage is aimed at reassuring the public of the country's stability by showing that the patriarch is still alive and well.

But the 1994 New Year pictures of Mr. Deng, who had not appeared in public for 12 months previously, revealed a sharp deterioration in his health. He was unable to walk without the support of his two daughters and his hands shook visibly.

Recent reports say that he has advanced Parkinson's disease. In an effort to prepare the population for the break Monday with the New Year's Eve tradition, senior Chinese leaders were reported Saturday to have already paid their holiday calls to retired party elders, including Mr. Deng.

While denying persistent rumors about Mr. Deng's health, the official media have moved this year to prepare public opinion for his death. They have published a series of articles calling for unity around Mr. Deng's anointed successor, President Jiang Zemin, and for the population to prepare for "new circumstances."

## Near Shanghai, an American Becomes a Hero Farmer

By Steven Mufson

Washington Post Service

SHANGHAI — After six years of haggling with local bureaucrats, a gangly American with a vegetable patch on the outskirts of Shanghai sat down and wrote a "Dear Deng" letter.

"Dear Mr. Chairman," Jesse Long began his appeal to China's supreme leader, Deng Xiaoping, last February. "It is difficult to differentiate between the old landlords of the past and these local snails, who move about their karaoke projects in sleek, expensive automobiles."

Mr. Long came to China in 1988 as a businessman and later turned to farming. To overcome the enemies of his quest to produce a better head of lettuce, and to protect his \$500,000 investment, he sought Mr. Deng's

help. And to the surprise of Mr. Long, and the shock and dismay of some local officials, help arrived.

Whether Mr. Deng himself read the letter is not clear. Mr. Long also sent copies to China's economic policymaker, Zhu Rongji, and Shanghai's city hall. But within a few months, Mr. Long became the most ardently courted of China's 800 million farmers.

A team of reporters from the official Xinhua press agency interviewed him. Shanghai's deputy mayor visited his vegetable farm. A Shanghai newspaper headline beseeched, "Long, Don't Go." National television has produced a five-minute feature on his farm, and Shanghai television also has chronicled his trials.

One newspaper marveled that this "blue-eyed, big-ooose foreigner" grew "tomatoes even sweeter than wa-

termelon" and "carrots as graceful as the finger of a lovely lady."

"I don't know whether the old man read my letter," Mr. Long said, "but someone up there did."

Now, development officials from Pudong, a one-time rural area that is rapidly being turned into Shanghai's industrial zone, have offered Mr. Long a bigger plot of land and assistance with his business. A local official who harassed him and tried to collect money for a poorly constructed farmhouse has gone to jail. "He could get the bullet," Mr. Long said.

The story of Jesse Long is a small parable in the tale of China's rapid economic development. In China's rush to modernize, an epic struggle is taking place

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### Newsstand Prices

Bahrain	0.800 Din	Malta	35 c.
Cyprus	0.800 Din	Nigeria	110.00 Naira
Denmark	14.00 D.Kr.	Oron	1.000 Riels
Finland	11 F.M.	Qatar	8.00 Riels
Gibraltar	0.800 Din	Rep. Ireland	2.00 R
Great Britain	2.00 £	South Africa	5.00 R
Egypt	0.800 Din	U.A.E.	5.00 Dirh
Jordan	0.800 Din	U.S. Mail	1.10 \$
Kenya	0.800 Din	U.S. Mail	1.10 \$
Kuwait	0.800 Din	Zimbabwe	200.00 Zim



## With No Fanfare, Israelis Turn Over Territory to Jordan

By Clyde Haberman  
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — The quietest border realignment in Israel's turbulent history took place Monday when Israeli forces withdrew from desert patches south of the Dead Sea and turned them over to Jordan under the two countries' recent peace treaty.

In military ceremonies held in the Arava Valley, between the Dead Sea and the Gulf of Aqaba, Jordanians hoisted their flags on long-contested land, then burst into songs praising King Hussein.

The territorial transfer near Rishleh, a Jordanian outpost about 55 miles (90 kilometers) north of the gulf, was conspicuous for its decorum and low drama — neither characteristic of a region steeped in the blood of countless battles over even the smallest changes in land control.

The calm reflected the fact that not much of consequence will change along a border that had been quiet for decades despite the state of war that, until 1994, had prevailed for 46 years.

Altogether, between Monday and the middle of next week, Israel is to hand over 130 square miles (340 square kilometers) of territory, mostly strips of desert in the Arava but also a piece of land just south of the Sea of Galilee. Depending on the location, the Israeli pullback ranges from a few dozens yards to five miles, much of it arid, unpopulated soil that few Israelis will miss and equally few Jordanians will notice they own now.

Important exceptions are two small areas totaling 700 acres (280 hectares), at Zofar in the Arava and Naharayim south of the Sea of Galilee, that Jordan agrees may continue to be tilled by Israeli farmers.

When the peace treaty was signed on Oct. 26, this arrangement was described as a "lease-back." But since then, King Hussein has been sharply attacked by other Arab states, especially Syria, for effectively giving up sovereign Arab land.

Now, the arrangement is described as "a special kind of cooperation."

Apparently hoping to show its many skeptical citizens that the peace treaty with Israel was worthwhile, Jordan played up the ceremonies, bringing in platoons of soldiers and journalists. But Israel went the other way. Its flags were not to be seen, and only two farmers from the area showed up.

Israel's methodical step forward with Jordan contrasts sharply with its relations on other Arab fronts.

Peace talks with Syria are stalled. Relations are strained with Egypt, the only other Arab country to have signed a peace treaty with the Israelis. And negotiations with the Palestine Liberation Organization, while technically still on, are effectively frozen with no sign of when they may resume.



Jordanian soldiers celebrating Monday after a border ceremony marking Israel's pullout from a patch of desert land.

## Old Hatreds Sweep Across Desert to Timbuktu

By Howard W. French  
New York Times Service

TIMBUKTU, Mali — There were only four guests, all staying for a single night, during a recent week at the Relais Azalai, this town's one modern hotel, forcing disconsolate tourist guides to trudge through streets of deep sand in a vain search for clients.

Souvenir merchants, wearing turbans against the fierce sun and fine grit borne in the breeze, maintained a determined lookout at the hotel's gate, hoping to unload some of their finely engraved sabers. The curator of the museum, with its 500-year-old manuscripts and other relics of a great but distant past, stays home these days, leaving it boarded shut.

Since the renewal of an age-old conflict between the majority black population who settled this ancient desert outpost in the Middle Ages and the nomads who have always ruled the dunes just beyond, most of this town has given up its dreams of a tourism boom. In their place are the older routines of elaborate greetings and whispered snippets of oaths exchanged in spots of coveted shade over never-

ending doses of sugary tea served in tiny cups.

"We still come to work every day, but it is only to purge the time," said Fanta Touré, a manager at the hotel in this town of 21,000 or so residents. "Until next week's flight, this place will be completely empty, and until there is peace in the north there is nothing we can do about it."

Timbuktu is mythic both in its former wealth and its present desolation, but its existence has always stood on a few simple facts. If this city of crumbling mud brick edifices and narrow, winding alleyways has come to be synonymous with remoteness, its location — on the edge of the Sahara at the northern bend of West Africa's great river, the Niger — has always made it a strategic meeting place of two worlds. They are the black south and a vast but mostly empty north that is home to nomadic, light-skinned Tuaregs and Moors.

Sweeping in from beyond the huge dunes that form the town's doorstep, Tuareg rebels have mounted hit-and-run attacks against Timbuktu and a score of other settlements on the desert's edge in recent months, sowing

fear among sedentary populations across the region.

In reprisal, international human rights groups say, the mostly black armies of this country of 9 million and its eastern neighbor, Niger, have razed one Tuareg settlement after another, poisoned their wells, and forced thousands of nomads into exile.

Five hundred years ago, raids like these by the Tuaregs brought down such wealthy kingdoms as Mali and Songhai, whose fabled capitals of mosques and great universities were here. Today's hostilities are spreading ethnic hatred and economic destruction that threaten the stability of both Mali and Niger, two of the region's most vibrant but poorest democracies. Faithful to its reputation as a place of mystery, seemingly placid Timbuktu surrenders few easy hints of the slow-motion conflict that has troubled nearly all of the outpost towns strung along the broad northern bend of the Niger.

"The Tuaregs who are fighting have nothing to do with us," said a Tuareg merchant who would give his name only as Mohammed. "Here in town, there is no trouble between us and the blacks."

After a visit to his one-room house, however, where he and his tribesmen display their silver and bronze metalwork for sale, Mohammed said in a whisper: "We want peace, but the blacks are trying to wipe us out."

For many blacks, and for Malian officials, the view could scarcely be more different.

"That they could dislike this government, or wish for more resources, can be understood," said Lieutenant Colonel Abdoulaye Fane, governor of Timbuktu. "But when they attack riverboats and vehicles that are carrying tourists, and even some of their own kinsmen, we cannot comprehend."

Colonel Fane then touched upon what is perhaps the deepest source of resentment among Mali's black majority: "What it seems these people really want is to return us to a state of slavery. That will never be acceptable."

For officials in the faraway capital, Bamako, the solution to Timbuktu's problems lies in economic development.

In the meantime, the eternal conflicts between the cultures of the river and the sand seem likely to persist.

## Westerners in Chechnya See Indiscriminate Force

By Margaret Shapiro  
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Russia has used "disproportionate and indiscriminate" military force in Chechnya that goes well beyond accepted Western standards for dealing with such secessionist conflicts, the head of a European delegation to the war-ravaged region reported Monday.

"The use of the armed forces on such a scale and the methods they used go beyond our principles," Isvan Gyarmati, who headed a fact-finding mission of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, said at a news conference. The OSCE is a multinational group that seeks to prevent or help end conflicts in Europe.

Mr. Gyarmati said the situation in Chechnya, which Russian forces invaded Dec. 11 in an effort to quell a three-year independence bid, was verging on a "catastrophe," with huge swaths of the Chechen capital of Grozny reduced to rubble. He said the Russian commander in Grozny estimated that more than 150,000 civilians were stuck in the city, living in basements of bombed-out buildings without food, water or electricity.

"It was like pictures I've seen of the bombing of Dresden," said Audrey Glover, another member of the delegation. "We

saw an enormous amount of devastation."

Mr. Gyarmati said the delegation was unable to confirm the accuracy of reports of torture and beatings of Chechen prisoners.

He said the delegation visited a detention center at Russia's Mozdok military base, where prisoners are housed in railroad cars outfitted with cells. He added that they saw some "traces" of beatings, but that, on the whole, "we did not see torture or violence there."

Mr. Gyarmati said earlier that he hoped the OSCE or other organizations would be permitted to return to investigate more carefully individual allegations of human rights violations.

The battle around Grozny remained intense Monday, according to reports from the city, with mortar and artillery shells pounding the central area every 5 to 10 seconds. Outer suburbs also were under heavy attack.

The Russian authorities said the military was preparing for a final assault on the city, but the Chechen side continued to express confidence that it would be able to hold on.

Russian officials have claimed that fewer than 700 soldiers have been killed in the assault, a figure witnesses have said vastly understates the human cost of this battle.



A Chechen child waiting with other members of the family at a railroad station in Nazran, Russia, to the west of Grozny. The refugees were to be housed in train cars there.

## Refugees Won't Leave UN Camps in Rwanda

By Donatella Lorch  
New York Times Service

CYANIKA, Rwanda — The United Nations has been trying to close camps for displaced people in southwestern Rwanda and to induce the people living there to return home by stopping food and water distribution, but most of them have been digging in their heels instead, officials say.

While some of the displaced Rwandans have gone home, many say they want to stay in the camps, where they have had UN security and supplies of food.

About 550,000 Rwandans fled in June and July to the safe zone created by the French military in the southwest. Most were members of the majority Hutu tribe, fleeing the advancing Tutsi rebel army, which won the civil war and formed a new government.

Many of the refugees stayed after the French left, and about 350,000 remain in camps in the Gikongoro area, UN officials said.

UN and Rwandan officials agree that it is just as important for the people in these camps to return home as it is for the Rwandan refugees in Zaire and Tanzania. Their return would not only help nudge the country back to normalcy, but help check the increasing activity in the camps by militias that were

allied with the former government, which the officials say endangers the stability of the new government.

The Rwandan government wants to close down the camps by force, but the United Nations wants to use gentler methods to encourage the refugees to return home. "Operation Homebound" is considered the middle ground.

This sprawling camp near the town of Gikongoro once was a sea of huts covered with the UN's blue plastic tarpaulins. Now, huge jagged tracts of earth and tree stumps are visible. In the past month, since the government began the effort, about a quarter of the people in the camp have left, relief officials here say. But about 18,000 remain.

A three-week supply of food that had been distributed to families is gone, and a huge water tank set up by relief agencies in the middle of the camp was emptied last week.

"I would imagine that they'll finally get the message," said Paul Ledwidge of Trocaire, an Irish relief agency. "No food aid, no water. The planting season begins in February so if they want to plant, they should go soon."

Most relief agencies support the view that it would be better for the Rwandans to go home.

## Former Prisoners Of Japan File Suit

Reuters

TOKYO — Former prisoners of Japanese World War II labor camps filed suit Monday in Tokyo District Court against the government for violating international laws banning mistreatment of wartime captives.

"We want the Japanese to admit what they did, apologize in writing and give us a token amount to confirm the apology," Henk Zeeman, chairman of the New Zealand Action Committee Ex-Japanese War Victims, said.

Mr. Zeeman's group and four others representing some 21,000 former prisoners from Britain, the United States, Australia and New Zealand are suing Japan government for \$22,000 per person. The sum is based on the 1988 U.S. award to Japanese-Americans as compensation for their internment during the war.

## U.K. and Ireland Laud Adams's Efforts

By James F. Clarity  
New York Times Service

DUBLIN — Official and quasi-official Irish and British efforts to strengthen the position of the Irish Republican Army's political leader, Gerry Adams, appeared to accelerate Monday.

The Irish and British governments want Mr. Adams, the president of the IRA political wing, Sinn Féin, to persuade the illegal guerrilla organization to agree to disarm so that Sinn Féin may be allowed to take part in full-fledged peace negotiations on Northern Ireland.

Sinn Féin has said it has influence with the IRA, but has declined to say if and when it will recommend the surrender, or destruction, of some of its arsenal, estimated at 100 tons of weapons, including explosives. Officials and analysts have said that Mr. Adams may need more public concessions from Dublin and London before he can persuade the military commanders to disarm.

Officials in Dublin said Monday that the government was preparing the early

release of six IRA convicts imprisoned in Ireland. In addition, the former chief British official in Northern Ireland praised Mr. Adams for being "brave" in entering into a peace effort with Irish and British officials in an attempt to end the 25-year sectarian guerrilla war in Northern Ireland.

Peter Brooke, who was British Northern Ireland secretary from 1989 to 1992, and as such was an adversary of Mr. Adams's, said on a BBC program:

"To my view he was a brave man and I hope he will be justified. The step was a crucial one. I describe it myself as a Rubicon. He led them across that Rubicon. In my view that was a courageous act. He had a leadership role and he performed it. And I think the whole of Ireland and the whole of these islands, and I think arguably the whole world, is grateful to him for having done it."

Mr. Brooke, in 1990, was the first British cabinet member to admit that Britain could not defeat the IRA in the

field and that negotiations had to begin. His successor, Sir Patrick Mayhew, was quoted two weeks ago as saying at that Britain should support Mr. Adams in his efforts to persuade the "hard men" of the IRA to disarm.

Mr. Adams is credited with persuading the IRA to declare its cease-fire, about to enter its sixth month, and to begin exploratory talks with British officials.

### Police Lowering Guard

The police will scale down their 24-hour presence at eight anti-terrorist checkpoints around London's financial center in what appears to be a response to the IRA cease-fire. The checkpoints were set up after IRA bombings caused heavy damage in the area in 1992 and 1993. Barriers will remain in place and officers will continue to staff the checkpoints, but on an irregular basis. Cameras set up to monitor traffic will also stay in place.

## Paris Appears Primed for Larger Role On 'Renovated' NATO Military Team

Reuters

PARIS — France on Monday signaled that it was prepared to play a stronger role in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Foreign Minister Alain Juppé proposed a "new transatlantic charter" that would enshrine the joint will of Europe and North America to work to uphold world stability.

Paris, which withdrew from NATO's U.S.-dominated military command in 1966, has inched toward closer cooperation with the alliance in the past two years, with the Clinton administration endorsing a stronger European defense identity.

Mr. Juppé appeared to signal that a future conservative president be it Prime Minister Edouard Balladur or the Paris

mayor, Jacques Chirac, would move closer to NATO.

He said France already was playing a more dynamic role in the alliance in partnership with the United States.

"It must be clear that France wants a solid alliance, and that it will commit itself without reticence to its necessary renovation," he said. "Is not Franco-American understanding already the most visible dynamic factor in the alliance?"

France could no longer separate its action in favor of a European defense from a positive NATO policy, Mr. Juppé said.

He said that the enlargement of the European Union and its defense arm, the Western European Union, to take in former Communist Central European

states, would eventually lead to an expansion of NATO.

"This is no longer the time for nit-picking reserve toward the alliance, nor for a closet presence that would be unworthy of our country," Mr. Juppé said.

"We need both a strong alliance and 'more Europe,'" Mr. Juppé said. "One will not be possible without the other."

Referring to the Union's scheduled 1996 debate on institutional reforms, Mr. Juppé said: "Why not envisage, after the new momentum that France expects from the 1996 conference, a new transatlantic charter that would enshrine the common will of Europe and North America to contribute to world stability in all its dimensions?"

## WORLD BRIEFS

### UN Will Not Invite Waldheim to Fete

UNITED NATIONS, New York (Reuters) — The United Nations has decided not to invite Kurt Waldheim, the former secretary-general banned from entering the United States because of alleged involvement in Nazi war crimes, to its gala 50th anniversary celebrations, a spokesman said Monday.

The United Nations announced that no former secretary-general or former presidents of the General Assembly would be invited to the celebrations, after Austria had lobbied the United Nations not to invite any other former secretary-general if Mr. Waldheim was not included.

As a result, Javier Pérez de Cuellar of Peru, the predecessor of Secretary-General Burtros Boutros Ghali, will not be invited. UN sources said Mr. Boutros Ghali had spoken to the Peruvian diplomat, who expressed understanding for the United Nations' problem.

### Burma Presses Offensive on Rebels

BANGKOK (AP) — Burmese forces were attacking the last major base Monday in the northern sector of the area controlled by the once-potent Karen insurgency and were moving against guerrilla bases to the south, Thai military and aid sources said.

Some of the leaders of the ethnic rebel movement, along with thousands of followers, have already fled to Thailand, and more refugees are expected. Thailand has said that the refugees would be granted temporary asylum.

The headquarters of the Karen National Union, at Mawlaik, about 250 kilometers (150 miles) east of Rangoon, fell to government troops Thursday night after six days of fighting. Thai Border Patrol officers said the Karen also had lost six other bases along the Thai-Burmese border in the areas north and south of Mawlaik.

### U.S. Tries to Mend New Zealand Ties

WELLINGTON (Reuters) — The United States hopes New Zealand can again become an ally despite differences over Wellington's entrenched anti-nuclear policies, the U.S. deputy secretary of state, Strobe Talbott, said Monday.

Mr. Talbott, the most senior U.S. official to visit Wellington in a decade, began a 24-hour visit amid high New Zealand hopes of a White House invitation for Prime Minister Jim Bolger.

Relations between the two sides soured in the 1980s when a Labor government under Prime Minister David Lange banned nuclear-powered and nuclear-armed vessels from New Zealand's territorial waters. Ties have warmed considerably in the past year, but with no sign of any softening in the anti-nuclear stand, which is backed across New Zealand's political spectrum and enjoys overwhelming public support.

### Joint Anti-Missile Project Weighed

PARIS (Reuters) — The United States, France and Germany have begun talks about possible joint production of an anti-missile missile, a French military source said Monday.

"Exchanges are now under way at a senior experts' level to see if we can produce together a system to defend, not countries, but sensitive areas and military installations, against incoming missiles," the source said. "The main problem is cost because neither France or Germany, nor perhaps even the United States, can foot the bill for such a project alone."

France's interest in anti-missile missiles developed during the Gulf War when U.S.-made Patriot missiles were used to intercept Iraqi Scud rockets. The joint French-German-U.S. project would aim to develop a more advanced defense system, coordinated with spotter satellites. A French expert estimated it could cost 200 billion francs (\$37 billion).

### Russians Expect Quake to Hit in East

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Russian experts said Monday that there was an 80 percent chance that the country's far eastern regions would be struck this year by an earthquake as strong as the one that devastated Kobe, Japan, the RIA-Tass press agency said.

RIA-Tass quoted the minister for emergency situations, Sergei K. Shoigu, as saying the ministry's experts calculated that the quake would strike between February and November 1995. He did not say where it might hit, but the press agency quoted the experts as saying the danger area was the far eastern Kamchatka Peninsula and the disputed Kuril Islands off Japan, which were badly damaged by a quake last October.

Seismologists differ over the ability to predict movements in the earth's crust, pointing out that Japan's expensive warning system has not forecast a single earthquake.

### Khmer Rouge Says It Paid Off Killers

PHNOM PENH (NYT) — The Khmer Rouge, eager to take responsibility for the murder of an American professor who was gunned down this month in northwestern Cambodia, said Monday that it rewarded the killers with water buffalo, oxen and cash.

In a radio broadcast monitored here, the Maoist-inspired rebels said that 10 Cambodians arrested last week for the murder of the tourist, Susan Ginsburg Hadden, a professor at the University of Texas at Austin, were innocent.

The Khmer Rouge, which has targeted tourists in hopes of frightening away investment, said in the broadcast that "the guerrillas who shot the American have already been awarded 10 yoke of oxen, 10 yoke of water buffalo and 100,000 baht," or about \$4,000. The Cambodian government rejects the Khmer Rouge claim of responsibility, saying the killers were thieves.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### 2 London Restaurants Get 3 Stars

PARIS (Reuters) — France's Michelin Guide, the gourmet's companion, gave two new British restaurants its top three-star rating on Monday.

Britain now boasts four restaurants with the supreme Michelin rating, compared with three in Germany, three in Belgium and one in Switzerland.

One of the British restaurants is called The Restaurant, Marco Pierre White; the other is Chez Nico at Ninety Park Lane. Both are in London. They join La Tante Claire, also in London, and the Waterside Inn, at Bray on Thames, in the top rank in the 1995 guide.

Three U.S. airlines, United, American and Frontier, are raising ticket prices by up to \$40 per round-trip for travelers whose flights originate or terminate at the new Denver International Airport, but not for passengers making connections there. The airport is expected to open in late February after a year of delays, mainly because of problems with the baggage-handling system. (AP)



# THE AMERICAS / 'UNFAIR ADVANTAGE'

## Simpson Case Judge Chides Defense Move But He Refuses 30-Day Delay Over Hiding of Witness List

LOS ANGELES — The judge in the O.J. Simpson murder trial ruled Monday that Mr. Simpson's defense attorneys had purposely hid the identity of witnesses to gain an "unfair tactical advantage" over prosecutors, but he refused a prosecution request for a delay in the trial.

Judge Lance A. Ito said in Superior Court he would instruct jurors to disregard the mention of 14 witnesses in the defense opening statement, including a woman who said she saw four men speeding away from the area of the slayings.

Judge Ito also forbade Mr. Simpson's attorneys from calling any of those people as witnesses until the end of their case, and he said he would consider barring the defense from using some of the witnesses at all if the prosecution did not have time to investigate them properly.

The 30-day delay in the trial requested by the prosecution was not needed, the judge said, because the district attorney's office is big enough to cope with the late-submitted witnesses and with the illness of a top member of the prosecution team, Deputy District Attorney William Hodgman.

Later, a defense attorney, Johnnie L. Cochran Jr., was allowed to resume his opening statement. He said evidence was "contaminated, compromised and corrupted."

Mr. Cochran used a chart to describe what he believed happened to the evidence taken by the police from the crime scene and from Mr. Simpson's estate and his Ford Bronco.

"The gathering of evidence was a complete disaster," Mr. Cochran said.

That means, Mr. Cochran said, that sophisticated DNA tests on tiny samples of blood "will not be reliable." He said he intended to use Los Angeles Police Department studies to prove that the agency's laboratory is a "cesspool of contamination."

During arguments Monday about his ruling on defense tactics, Judge Ito told Deputy District Attorney Marcia Clark that he had ruled in her favor with "as harsh a finding as the court can make under these circumstances."

He criticized defense attorneys for violating a "reciprocal discovery" law by holding back the identity of the 14 witnesses. He particularly cited Mary Anne Gerchias, a woman who claimed to have seen the four men leaving the area where Nicole Brown Simpson and Ronald L. Goldman were killed.

The prosecution has characterized the surprise defense witnesses as "heroin addicts, thieves, felons" and as a "court-certified pathological liar."

The judge drafted a strong admonition to jurors, telling them the defense had violated the law and had caused a two-day delay in the trial.

According to text released by the court, Judge Ito planned to tell jurors, "Keeping in mind that statements by the lawyers are not evidence, you are directed to disregard the comments of defense counsel during this opening statement as they pertain to the following potential witnesses," listing Ms. Gerchias and others.

The judge ordered the defense to disclose statements and reports of all expert witnesses, and he expressed skepticism about the defense's contention that some experts had not provided written reports.

"It seems implausible that such experts' statements or reports are not presently in existence, given the complexity of this case, the preeminence of the experts involved, the number of attorneys involved and the court's experience with the presentation of expert witnesses," Judge Ito said.

Mr. Simpson, 47, has pleaded not guilty to charges he murdered Mrs. Simpson, his former wife, and Mr. Goldman, her friend, outside Mrs. Simpson's Brentwood condominium.



Deputy District Attorney Marcia Clark speaking Monday with another prosecutor, Christopher Darden.

## Clinton Seeks Path on Minimum Wage

By Douglas Jehl and Louis Uehitelle  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — After a month of trial balloons and uncertainty within the administration over how best to push for a higher minimum wage, this much is clear: The White House is still grappling with the question of how best to act in a new political world dominated by a Republican Congress.

Just last week, President Bill Clinton promised that he would fight for an increase in the minimum wage, only to have his aides disclose 24 hours afterward that he had no immediate plans to submit legislation calling for that step.

Since November, there has been almost total agreement within the administration about a need to increase the minimum wage. The White House is convinced that such a move would help the plight of struggling workers while resulting in few jobs lost.

With Labor Secretary Robert B. Reich playing a leading role, the president's advisers agreed

to seek an increase in the minimum — the preference being 75 cents, to \$5 an hour — over two years. By early this month, advocates of the plan were saying Mr. Clinton would unveil the proposal no later than his State of the Union message.

But those disclosures clashed with the strategy of Leon E.

ana Democrat and chief deputy whip. "He did not do enough of that on health care. This is an indication that he has certainly learned."

Yet the mixture of policy-making and commitment to consensus-building resulted in muddiness when the White House said Wednesday that the

that too much consultation can also give the impression that Mr. Clinton was irresolute.

Still, White House aides pointed to the consult-first strategy as the model that Mr. Clinton intended to embrace. On issues ranging from immigration and welfare to Mexican loan guarantees, they say, it is the best way for him to try to maintain some sway over a Congress whose new Republican majority could quickly strike down everything he proposes.

"We're in an environment now where our efforts will have to be aimed less at legislation and more at a legislative strategy," said Michael D. McCurry, the White House spokesman.

If he is careful about picking his fights, aides to Mr. Clinton say, the president believes that he can achieve more in the next two years than commentators have predicted. And on issues like the minimum wage, the aides say, he regards even a victory in which he must share credit with Republicans as far preferable to a defeat.

**'What the president is doing — correctly in my opinion — is consulting with us on what is doable in this Congress.'**

Panetta, the White House chief of staff, and other political advisers. Wary of setting public targets that the Republicans could shoot down, they embraced an unorthodox view that the wisest course for Mr. Clinton in the last two years of his term would be to test congressional waters before adopting a rigid public line.

"What the president is doing — correctly in my opinion — is consulting with us on what is doable in this Congress," said Senator John B. Breaux, Louis-

iana Democrat and chief deputy whip. "He did not do enough of that on health care. This is an indication that he has certainly learned."

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that too much consultation can also give the impression that Mr. Clinton was irresolute.

## Away From Politics

• More than a quarter of American children under the age of 6 are living in poverty — a record 6 million — and nearly three in five of them have working parents, according to a study issued by the private National Center of Children in Poverty. (AP)

• The U.S. Navy gave up searching for a fighter pilot whose plane plunged into the Pacific Ocean while practicing maneuvers from the aircraft carrier Abraham Lincoln. (AP)

• Texas officials are preparing to execute two convicted killers in a single day, the state's first double execution in more than 45 years. (AP)

• Meteorologists forecast perfect weather for this week's planned launching of the space shuttle Discovery on a Russian rendezvous mission. The U.S. space agency has just five minutes each day to launch Discovery to make the encounter with Russia's space station. Discovery and its crew of six will come within 10 meters of the orbiting Mir station as practice for the first shuttle-station docking in June. (AP)

• U.S. soldiers armed with stun guns and pepper spray will begin evacuating more than 7,500 Cuban refugees from Panama to the U.S. base at Guantanamo Bay in Cuba on Wednesday in a three-week operation involving 1,200 U.S. personnel, officials said. (AP)

• A gray wolf that authorities said had apparently been feeding on a newborn calf was found shot and killed in Salmon, Idaho, in a setback for a government plan to restore wolves to the Rocky Mountain states. The wolf was one of 15 captured in Canada in released in Idaho. (AP)

• A judge has ordered ABC to reveal the identity of a confidential news source dubbed "Deep Cough," as part of a \$10 billion libel lawsuit filed by the tobacco giant Philip Morris Cos. The source was featured in a TV documentary last year that alleged Philip Morris and other tobacco companies spiked cigarettes with extra nicotine to addict smokers. (AP)

## U.S. Drops Demand for Limits On a Comprehensive Test Ban

By Douglas Jehl  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In a sharp change of course, President Bill Clinton has ordered American negotiators in Geneva to abandon a stance in which the United States has insisted that a proposed comprehensive ban on nuclear-weapons testing be fully binding for only 10 years.

Until Monday, the Pentagon had maintained that the United States should retain a right to withdraw from the accord so that it could conduct any further tests necessary to ensure that its arsenal remained safe.

But that proposal has proven so controversial that it threatened to jeopardize the administration's broader quest for the indefinite extension of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, which bans the spread of nuclear weapons.

## Trial of Muslim Cleric Opens in N.Y.

NEW YORK — A federal prosecutor said Monday that a Muslim cleric and his followers planned widespread destruction and slaughter in the United States, "the likes of which the world has never seen."

But a defense lawyer argued that her client was on trial not because he committed any violent acts but because of his sermons and religious instruction.

The prosecutor, Robert Khuzami, made his accusations in opening statements in the case against an Egyptian, Sheikh Omar Abdel Rahman, and 11 others accused by the United States of planning to wage "a war of urban terrorism" in the United States.

The policy reversal was announced Monday by W. Anthony Lake, the national security adviser, after a series of high-level weekend meetings in which it was recommended to Mr. Clinton and he gave it his endorsement, administration officials said.

As another gesture to those uneasy about U.S. ambitions, Mr. Lake also announced that the United States would extend its own moratorium on nuclear testing until at least September 1996, the date by which the treaty imposing a comprehensive ban on such tests is expected to be signed.

Coming 18 months after Mr. Clinton first announced his administration's commitment to a comprehensive test ban, the further steps taken Monday underscored the degree to which he has moved away from the course set by his Republican predecessors, who had insisted

that the United States retain a right now and in the future to continue limited nuclear testing.

But administration officials said the timing of the moves reflected apprehension about the prospects for extension of the nonproliferation treaty, which expires this year.

While the United States, Russia and the West European powers want to see the accord extended indefinitely, that proposal has met with resistance from some nonnuclear countries, who have urged that it be renewed only for one or more fixed periods, after which it would lapse.

Led by Mexico, Indonesia and Nigeria, those countries had pointed to the U.S. insistence on a right of withdrawal from a comprehensive test ban as evidence of hypocrisy on the part of the nuclear powers.

The group is accused of helping to plan the 1993 bombing of the World Trade Center, which killed six people and wounded more than a thousand. The defendants are also charged with plotting to bomb the United Nations headquarters and bridges and tunnels into New York City.

In addition, the indictment accuses them of involvement in the November 1990 murder of Rabbi Meir Kahane in New York and with planning to kill President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt during his visit to the United States in 1993.

The prosecution contends that the cleric is the group's spiritual leader who encouraged the defendants to commit acts of violence.

But Lynne Stewart, one of Sheikh Abdel Rahman's lawyers, said the cleric was not the "evil godfather" portrayed by the government, but the "shepherd of a large flock he protects and guides."

The trial is the second chapter in the government's prosecution of those it believes are responsible for the Trade Center bombing.

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## Treatment Found Effective Against Sickle Cell Anemia

BETHESDA, Maryland — Doctors announced the first effective treatment for sickle cell anemia Monday, a drug that could help adults with the inherited disabling disease fight off its worst symptoms.

The National Institutes of Health ended the critical trial of the drug hydroxyurea four months early because it proved extremely effective in reducing painful episodes, patients' hospitalizations and the need for blood transfusions.

"Patients must understand hydroxyurea is a treatment, not a cure," said Dr. Samuel Charache of Johns Hopkins University, who led the study. The disease is most common among people whose ancestors came from Africa, the Middle East, the Mediterranean and India.

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# Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## Rose Didn't Act Alone

Sir Michael Rose, whose one-year tenure as United Nations commander in Bosnia ended last week, had a thankless assignment. He was supposed to protect civilians in Bosnia's besieged cities, but had neither the mandate nor the means to repulse their Serbian besiegers. In theory, the United Nations is neutral between aggressors and victims in Bosnia's dirty war. But even allowing for the toughness of the job, Lieutenant General Rose damaged the United Nations' credibility. His efforts to avoid confrontation and protect his troops went beyond the narrow dictates of neutrality.

He began well enough last January, cooperating with NATO efforts to get the Serbs to pull back artillery from the hills surrounding Sarajevo. But when the Serbs shifted their attention to Gorazde, General Rose impeded effective NATO air strikes. Later, he seemed to encourage Serbian military operations around Sarajevo's airport. Most recently, at Bihac, he seemed to ignore the Security Council's instructions to protect civilians.

By tilting toward the aggressor and failing to protect Muslim civilians, the United Nations has damaged its reputation with Muslims and Americans.

General Rose, who built a reputation for aggressiveness in the Falklands and

Northern Ireland and battling terrorists in London, did not turn passive in Bosnia on his own. The United Nations never provided him with the troops he needed to face down the Serbs. Nor did his masters in the Security Council ever really want him to get tough.

As a British general in UN employ, he faithfully followed London's indulgent policies toward the Serbs — policies that no permanent member of the Security Council, including the United States, contested. France, like Britain, has troops at risk. The United States is rightly determined not to send troops of its own. Russia openly sympathizes with the Serb cause. China opposes aggressive UN peacekeeping on principle.

So it would be naive to expect a very different performance from General Rose's British successor, Lieutenant General Rupert Smith. Similarly, it would be naive to expect better guidance from the United Nations. The Clinton administration, although it has sometimes criticized General Rose, is not interested in reshaping the present Security Council consensus.

It is fair to find fault with General Rose. But it would be unfair to forget that he did not act alone.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

## A Future for Universities?

So far the tone has been mostly upbeat when American educators talk about the implications of the new information technology. Not so at a recent conference at the University of Pennsylvania, when about 80 university scholars and administrators debated whether the so-called information superhighway might radically change the shape of colleges and universities or actually cause them to dissolve. The outcries sounded farfetched, especially given the benefits that others have ascribed to cyberspace linkups and school-to-school networks. Yet it is possible to see how these linkups might at some point begin to soften or scramble time-honored distinctions such as who is enrolled in a graduate program and who is not.

Even in its brand new state, the Internet has drawn the disproportionate enthusiasm of academics, many of whom expect it to combat isolation, increase productivity and in some cases partly replace scholarly journals. For students at remote campuses, it is expected to become essential for access to libraries and more exotic sources of data. Academics, for that matter, have been slightly ahead of other groups all along in getting comfortable with computers generally, and campus administrators started early in offering generous resources to teach net-readiness. Some offered their faculty or even the whole student population a chance to use services that would otherwise be expensive, such as data bases with fancy search capabilities, in hopes that they would become customers.

Because of the expense and cumbersome nature of many specialties' reliance on scholarly journals and the geographic isolation of specialists themselves at far-flung campuses, the degree to which the humanities are making use of the new medium is not that surprising. But that does leave the fairly serious question of whether, if everybody is eventually online, you really need to be on a campus to pursue scholarly inquiry or even to take courses. (New York University has just launched its first all-on-line doctoral program, although it is small-scale and its subject is information technology.)

What exactly do campuses and enrollment offer? At the Penn conference, which took place under the auspices of something called the Virtual Lab Project, people argued that universities would not be radically changed or replaced by cyber-scholarship were apparently the radicals. News accounts quoted Penn's provost, Stanley Chodorow, as stressing the social nature of intellectual work and suggesting that no scholars or decent scholarship would thrive in a "smileless" world where independent scholars, independent students and independent teachers simply parked in front of their computer screens. It sounds true — and presumably there is more to what is offered on campus than merely smiles. But with the walls suddenly permeable, it may turn out to be a bracing exercise for university faculties to figure out exactly what that something is.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

## A Coarsened Congress

Whatever else it has done, the new Republican congressional leadership has coarsened American political discourse to a remarkable degree in a very short time. The most recent example is Dick Army's reference to Representative Barney Frank as "Barney Fag." Mr. Arney is the House majority leader, and we would have to go back to the days of Earl Butz to find a parallel example of such common behavior by a high federal official.

His explanation that this was a "stumbled word" instead of "an intentional personal attack" is not supported in any way by the tape recording of his interview. He spoke with clear intent to defame a worthy opponent.

In place of true contrition, Mr. Arney used a ranting speech on the House floor to denounce reporters for refusing to suppress his disgraceful on-the-record remarks made to interviewers assembled by his staff with the express purpose of taping his words for broadcast.

Even those who argue that Newt Gingrich's mother was sandbagged into criticizing the first lady cannot defend Mr. Arney. Here was a professional politician speaking in a formal setting with bigotry aforethought.

Mr. Arney has now won a permanent place in the annals of congressional disrepute. He is only one man, and some Republicans will warn against making too much of this incident. But the greater danger for serious citizens is to ignore the pattern of accumulating incidents.

Senator Jesse Helms's quip about physical harm to President Bill Clinton was a single incident. So was Representative Robert Dornan's absurd declaration that Mr. Clinton is a traitor. It was, indeed, but a single speech in which the

speaker advanced the crackpot charge that "there is no grotesquerie, no distortion, no dishonesty too great" for his opponents to use against him.

Such individual showers of hyperbole have produced a venomous mist that now envelops Capitol Hill. The excuse that the Republicans are not used to being taken seriously is wearing thin. It has been three months since the election. It is time for Mr. Gingrich to show that his civic instincts are as powerful as his intellect. Both he and the Senate majority leader, Bob Dole, owe it to the nation to examine carefully the question of whether the mantle of leadership has fallen on some shoulders that are too slight to carry it. The more threatening possibility is that Congress itself has fallen under the sway of people who believe in a politics of destruction fueled by the language of hatred.

Ultimately, Dick Arney is answerable only to the voters of the 26th District of Texas. But his party has imposed him on the nation in a position of high responsibility and great honor. It is everyone's concern that the majority leader of the House of Representatives, by his own account, finds it hard to control his tongue when opponents like Mr. Frank criticize him.

It is everyone's concern that Mr. Arney resorted without provocation to bigoted name-calling and then misrepresented his words in an intemperate speech in the well of the House. Can the speaker tolerate such behavior in a person his party has elevated to prominence? If so, then Mr. Gingrich owes the country an argument that justifies keeping Mr. Arney in his position. We are eager to hear it.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Differing on Chechnya: Russians in Dialogue

By Charles Gati

MOSCOW — Russia's foreign minister, Andrei Kozyrev, an old family friend from times past when he was an aspiring Soviet official and I was an aspiring American academic, invited me for dinner at his home 10 days ago. Greeting me were his wife, Irina, their daughter, Natasha, and his mother. Andrei called soon to say he was coming home with a surprise guest to wrap up a conversation they had begun in his office three hours earlier.

So Mrs. Kozyrev changed the number of place settings from five to six. The surprise guest turned out to be Sergei Adamovich Kovalev, Russia's widely respected commissioner for human rights.

Once a prisoner in Soviet labor camps and now Russia's leading opponent of the war in Chechnya, he has been called an "enemy of Russia" by Defense Minister Pavel Grachev. On Friday, General Grachev denied him a seat on a government plane with a European delegation to the war zone.

What follows is my record of the conversation around the Kozyrev dinner table.

Gati: Are you two friends?  
Kozyrev: Yes.  
Kozyrev: I am honored by your presence.

Gati: Sergei Adamovich, you are the most prominent critic here of the war in Chechnya. Andrei, increasingly isolated from the country's democratic forces, is the war's most prominent supporter abroad. I am surprised you are even on speaking terms.

Kozyrev: This is still an Eastern country, where everyone is very dogmatic about his opinion. Freedom of speech has not produced tolerance for, let alone the celebration of, diversity. As for myself, I can only paraphrase Voltaire: while I may hate someone's views, I don't hate him — and I am prepared to die for his right to speak out.

Gati: What about you, Andrei?

Kozyrev: As Sergei Adamovich says, we are friends who do tolerate each other's views.

Gati: Many of the people I have encountered in Moscow consider this war morally repugnant and politically damaging to the country's democratic evolution. I take it you disagree.

Kozyrev: What defines my outlook is that under President Yeltsin there is freedom of speech in Russia today, and that I don't see an alternative to him.

Moreover, while you are right that "many" oppose the war, "many" is not "all." For example, the 500,000 people in Murmansk I represent in our legislature, people with whom I stay in close contact, are neither united nor single-minded in their opposition. Many of them believe in the necessity of using force for the preservation of the Russian Federation.

They are also indignant about the criminal character of [the Chechen leader Dzhokhar] Dudayev's regime. Of course, they hold different views about how force is or should be used.

Gati: Sergei Adamovich, what do you make of Andrei's comment about Yeltsin? Isn't he the best Russia can have? Couldn't your activities undermine his authority?

Kozyrev: Please excuse me, but especially your last question reminds me of those I used to hear from my KGB interrogators. They would say: "Kozyrev, you want democracy in the Soviet Union but you're undermining Soviet power. If it weren't for troublemakers like you taking up our time and energy, we could all be living in a freer country."

I replied: "I'm not in the business of undermining anyone's power. I'm just telling the truth." Kozyrev: Yes, but your position in Russian society is different now. You are not only the nation's moral conscience but a public figure as well.

Kozyrev: I would like to hope that the two roles coincide. I think



there is no better policy than telling the truth. As I used to tell my KGB interrogators: "You can't live in a country whose political leaders are liars. You can't live in a country which is ruled, to put it mildly, by unscrupulous people."

But let me put a question to you. If the president of the United States and members of his cabinet were caught red-handed as liars, shouldn't the American people find out? Wouldn't you want them to know who their leaders are?

Gati: I would, but I regard myself as an analyst rather than an advocate. Practical politics is a profession with its own rules and its own logic.

Kozyrev: I understand what "dirty politics" is, and I hope it is becoming an anachronism. I support [Czech President] Vaclav Havel's call for "clean politics."

Gati: Forgive me, but I was noting the logic of professional politics, not dirty politics.

Kozyrev: Then I say professional politics is an anachronism.

Gati: Andrei, you've been quiet. Kozyrev: Truth and reality have different dimensions, different aspects. When it comes to human rights, Sergei Adamovich is cor-

rect, and his impact on our country can't be underestimated.

Yet there is also such a thing as the truth of pragmatic politics. Suppose, for example, you want to disarm or destroy a large criminal gang in a city. In the process, innocent civilians will get hurt, even killed. It's inevitable, it can't be helped.

Secondly, I believe that historical circumstances should inform one's political activities. The point of departure is that while the Soviet system was inherently criminal, today's Russia has a freely elected president.

He acts within the framework of a legitimate constitution. The chairman of the two chambers of our freely elected legislature participate in all of the decisions [concerning Chechnya]. Therefore, what we are doing may be controversial but it is rooted in legitimate authority.

Finally, having wasted 70 years under Communist rule, Russia must speed up the reform of the state, the armed forces, the security apparatus. This can be, and will be, achieved by Yeltsin.

The alternative to him, as our last legislative elections showed, is not Kozyrev but [the ultra-

nationalist Vladimir] Zhirinovskiy. And just one more point if I may: I am ready to die if necessary to give Sergei Adamovich the opportunity to call me an anachronism and defender of a regime of liars.

Gati: How will this war end? What will it do to Boris Yeltsin and to Russia?

Kozyrev: This war will never end, which is to say it will end the way the war ended in Afghanistan. The possibility for negotiations continues to exist, but the Russian leadership has shown itself to be feeble, incompetent and stupid.

In the circumstances, the war will soon enter the phase of a guerrilla war and of terrorism, proving that "pragmatic politics" does not produce realistic objectives. Paradoxically, the leadership will only succeed in building up Dudayev as the national hero of his people. As for Yeltsin, he won't survive this war [politically] unless he initiates direct and serious negotiations with Dudayev's representatives. Russia, of course, will survive.

Kozyrev: There should be a political settlement, of course, including elections in Chechnya on the basis of the Russian constitution. If Yeltsin doesn't survive, Zhirinovskiy wins. So our objective now is to do everything we can to prevent this dreadful alternative from becoming our political reality.

The same applies to the survival of Russia. If its unity is preserved, there is a chance for the processes of democracy and market-oriented economic reform to continue. If not, ultranationalists and KGB investigators will seize the moment and take revenge for the dismemberment of the Soviet Union and of the Russian Federation itself.

Would a Yugoslav-type scenario in the space of the former Soviet Union — if not of the former Soviet bloc — assure human rights and liberties?

It was well past midnight when this very Russian conversation ended. Outside, I wondered who spoke for Russia. Was it Sergei Kovalev, this good man of faith, integrity and principle? Was it Andrei Kozyrev, the politician trying to steer a course between what he may believe is desirable and what he deems politically feasible?

Or was it — forbid the thought — Defense Minister Grachev, who has reverted to the habit of calling a critic the "enemy of Russia"? No one I met in Moscow ventured a reply.

The writer is chief political strategist of Interinvest, a global money-management firm, and a fellow at Johns Hopkins University's Foreign Policy Institute. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

## Remember What the Social Engineers Wrought

By Abraham Cooper

LOS ANGELES — In the coming months, dignitaries will gather at ceremonies around the globe to mark the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II and the defeat of Nazi Germany. The world will hear eloquent words from the Nobel Prize laureate Elie Wiesel and the Nazi-hunter Simon Wiesenthal as they lead fellow survivors on a final trek to the sites of death camps — silent monuments to mankind's capacity for evil and apathy.

But against the backdrop of today's stark headlines, one wonders if all the wreath-laying and memorial prayers can penetrate the haze of society's historic amnesia and crass, uncaring ways.

Consider two recent articles in Lament, newsletter of the Los Angeles chapter of Mensa, the exclusive club for people with IQs in the top 2 percent. Speaking to the plight of the homeless, the physically infirm and the mentally handicapped, Jason G. Brent, an attorney, wrote: "Society must face the concept that we kill off the old, weak, the stupid, the inefficient."

Another Mensa member, Jon K. Evans, proposed that the majority of the homeless should be humanely done away with, like abandoned kittens. And he wrote this about the mentally incapacitated and physically disabled: "A piece of meat in the shape of a man but without a mind is not a human being, whether the body be deathly ill, damaged by accident, mentally blank because of brain deficiency, or criminally insane."

Mr. Brent has defended his article, saying he was merely writing about a difficult reality — the need for population control — that has been largely ignored. "I'm out a

fascist," he told the Los Angeles Times. "I just have a problem that we better face."

Perhaps. But the vital point here is that any attempt at social engineering — any assertion of a right to say which group is fit to live and which is not — can carry the seeds of moral and social calamity.

The road to Auschwitz was designed, engineered and paved by Germany's elite. The keepers of the flame of German civilization — the judges, lawyers and doctors — were the very people who rushed to validate and concretize Hitler's rantings.

Witness the jurists who, in 1935, unanimously swore to uphold the Nuremberg racist laws that stripped Jewish citizens of their rights and humanity. Overnight a system designed to punish the guilty was turned to implement a new legal code that would dispatch thousands of innocents into the etherworld of Dachau.

And Germany's world-renowned medical practitioners cast aside the Hippocratic oath and received god-like powers to maim, torture and murder in the name of Science and Progress.

Small wonder that by 1937, German doctors had been inducted into the SS at a rate 14 times above the general population; that by 1939, 50 percent of all German physicians were active members of the Nazi Party.

German physicians did more than victimize Jewish inmates in horrific medical experiments in the infamous concentration camps. By the end of the Third Reich they had sterilized 460,000 people deemed "unfit,"

"disturbed" or "asocial" (that is, Gypsies, homosexuals and political opponents); had done away with 250,000 chronically ill individuals by starving, gassing or poisoning them; had gassed 10,000 babies and children who suffered from a variety of disorders.

In the annals of the Nazi Reich there is no more chilling reminder of what happens when a society casts off any pretense of morality than the Wannsee Conference. On Jan. 20, 1942, in a villa in a Berlin suburb, 14 German ministers of state, eight of them Ph.D.s, gathered to sign the death warrant of Europe's Jews. Over drinks, they formulated the most cost-effective ways to murder millions of innocents. The "success" of their collective genius was to bestow a new scourge on the rest of the century, one that still stalks humanity: the crime of genocide.

But the road to Holocaust is neither genetically nor geographically preordained. Fifty years after Auschwitz, our attitudes and actions should stand in solidarity with the silent screams of the Six Million.

If we are to find any last solace in ceremonial moments of silence for yesterday's victims, we dare not allow society to permit its ethical moorings to be cast off by high-IQ social critics and their political and ideological allies. We simply cannot allow ourselves to entertain the idea of any sort of social engineering, by any group or individual, no matter what purportedly urgent cause is invoked. Only thus can we give meaning and substance to the words, "Never again."

The writer, associate dean of the Simon Wiesenthal Center in Los Angeles, contributed this comment to the Herald Tribune.

## Why the Arguments for Relaxing Sanctions on Saddam Are Wrong

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Time to relax economic sanctions against Saddam Hussein's regime? Both moralists and cynics are mounting fervent arguments for letting up on Iraq as the fourth anniversary of the Gulf War arrives. Both camps have it wrong.

The moralists — I have in mind the heads of the National Council of Churches and the Episcopal Church in America, who have just written to President Bill Clinton denouncing sanctions — hope that letting up will relieve the suffering of the Iraqi people and subtly undermine what they call Saddam's "suffocating rule."

The church leaders allow hope to triumph over experience. They focus on the prospects of redemption rather than on the hard reality of Iraq today.

Iraq is today a debate in its 50th anniversary year of the defeat of the Nazis in Germany and the liberation of Auschwitz. The nature of Saddam's regime cannot truthfully be disputed: It is murderous, and evil. If the governments, churches and human rights organizations of the world will not draw the line in Iraq, they will not draw the line against evil anywhere. We will never again be able to say: Never again.

In its latest refinement of rule by sadism, the Baghdad regime has amputated hands and ears from several thousand army deserters, political opponents and common criminals during the past six months. The Independent reported in London on Jan. 13, Saddam's torturers paraded

on television one of their victims — Ali Ubaid Abed Ali, a thief shown writhing in agony — as a warning to the nation.

The account confirmed a report published in Paris two months earlier by Le Monde. The paper's expert Middle East correspondent, Françoise Chipeaux, also recounted that the regime was tattooing identification numbers on the foreheads of victims.

Never again? This may come as a shock, but not as a surprise. Saddam used poison gas against Iraqis before Operation Desert Storm curbed his capabilities. He practiced a well-documented campaign of genocide against Iraq's Kurds for a decade. But such on-slaught facts recede into the mists of memory as time marches on. Unless you are a Kurd.

Different memories haunt President Bishop Edmond Browning, national head of the Episcopal Church. He visited Baghdad to witness for peace before Operation Desert Storm was launched in 1991 and has remained concerned about the fate of the children and other Iraqis he met, according to the Reverend Brian Grievens, head of the church's Peace and Justice Center in New York and a principal drafter of the letter to Mr. Clinton.

The bishop and the Reverend Joan Brown Campbell, general secretary of the National Council of Churches, wrote the president on Jan. 26 saying that the United

Nations should end its "cruel punishment of an entire people" by relaxing sanctions now.

Their letter, which was released to the press, notes that Iraq already has authority to import food and medicine. But it does not note that Saddam refuses to use that authority, as a way of protesting the broader sanctions and the UN requirements that Iraq pay reparations if it sells oil.

Saddam does not simply refuse to alleviate his people's suffering; he holds them hostage for political purposes. The church leaders assume that he will allow conditions of life to improve for "the Iraqi people" — that really means the Sunnis of Baghdad — if sanctions are relaxed. The evidence suggests that he will continue to hold the Baghdad population hostage and step up his internal war on the Kurds in the north and the Shiites in the south, who will not gain if sanctions are relaxed while Saddam is in power.

The cynical argument, complete with disclaimer of cynicism, is put forward by Eric Rouleau, a former French ambassador to Turkey. In an article in Foreign Affairs urging the lifting of sanctions, he recalls Charles de Gaulle's view of the state as a "cold monster" that must pursue its interests wherever they lie.

"The French, without occasionally being cynical, tend to be skeptical of the moralism that America traditionally attaches to its policies ... France recognizes only

states ... The regime governing a state is not its concern ... The notion that there are rogue states has no equivalent in the French political vocabulary."

Fortunately that does not in fact represent the view of "the French" as a nation. France does enforce sanctions against Iraq, and differentiates its relations between a Chile ruled by Augusto Pinochet and one ruled by democrats, or a South Africa ruled by P. W. Botha and one ruled by

Nelson Mandela. The nature of a regime is and should be a decisive factor in the way other states treat it, de Gaulle and Rouleau to the contrary notwithstanding.

That is the tragic lesson learned from the blind eye the world turned to "the internal affairs" of Nazi Germany. The world said "Never again" when it learned the full extent of the Holocaust. In Iraq we will learn if the world really meant "Never again."

The Washington Post

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1895: Liner Wrecked

LONDON — North German Lloyd Atlantic Liner wrecked; three hundred and eighty lives lost. Such was the brief message which was received in London yesterday [Jan. 30] evening and caused universal horror and grief. With later details it was learned that the Elbe had gone down, after a collision, with nearly all on board.

### 1920: Prudish Parisians

PARIS — There was great emotion in the Salon of the Independents over an incident that reversed the jokes about American prudery. When the sculptor Brancusi arrived he found that a bust he was exhibiting was out in its place. Had it been stolen? Much anxiety was manifested. Presently it was learned that the police had suppressed it "so that M. le ministre should not be shocked."

### 1945: Newly Free Press

PARIS — Unqualified support of the principles of the free press was expressed yesterday [Jan. 30] by Albert Bayet, president of the French Press Federation, in a letter addressed to Wilbur Forrest, chairman of the Free Press Committee of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, now visiting Europe. In his letter M. Bayet said: "The French Press of the Liberation is in no way a governmental press. It is the heir of the underground press which was freely established in the resistance movements. These papers, published under German occupation, were edited by groups of independent citizens who dared Hitler's and Petain's Gestapo in order to express the real and profound thoughts of the French people. Born in freedom, from the barricades, the new press intends to live in liberty."



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OPINION

# Boris Yeltsin: The Man Who Disappears?

By William Safire

DAVOS, Switzerland — In the most recent poll of Russian voters, Grigori Yavlinski — his name means "The Man Who Appears" — now draws more support for president than Boris Yeltsin.

That says less about the growing strength of the 42-year-old economist from L'vov, head of a reformist bloc in Parliament, than it does about the collapse of public backing for the president who ordered 60,000 troops to wipe out a few thousand secessionaries in Chechnya.

The "cooquor of Grozny" is now down to single-digit support, along with his prime minister, Viktor Chernomyrdin. Democratic reformers, along with the legion of mothers of young soldiers, have abandoned Mr. Yeltsin because he chose war over prolonged negotiation. Nationalists and Communists are furious because he revealed the ineptitude of the army and brought further shame on the nation.

Even those who despise the Chechen mafia and affirm the need to maintain Russia's far-flung borders are convinced

that bloodshed could have been avoided. Here is evidence to suggest that is true:

In December, Mr. Yavlinski was informed that Pavel Grachev, Mr. Yeltsin's defense minister, was preparing to attack Grozny. To avert violence and get back 14 captured Russian soldiers, Mr. Yavlinski telephoned the Chechen leader, Dzhokhar Dudayev, the Chechen invited the Russians down to his capital.

Mr. Yavlinski found Mr. Dudayev to be a natural if slippery bargainer, with his two leading advisers playing bad cop, good cop. The Chechens offered seven captives to Mr. Yavlinski, holding back the others to give to Mr. Grachev as a separate peace offering because, Mr. Dudayev said, "Grachev is the most powerful man in Russia."

When the bad cop began to renege on Mr. Dudayev's agreement, Mr. Yavlinski said he would sit in Grozny until his Russians were freed. After much playing, the 14 were released in two separate groups.

Mr. Yavlinski returned to Moscow with his seven, persuaded that Mr. Dudayev would discuss links with a confederation. It might take years to work out, he told the Yeltsin circle, but Mr. Dudayev had his opponents within Chechnya who worried about economic pressure. A deal was possible; but if attacked, the Chechens would unite behind Mr. Dudayev and fight for independence to the death.

His advice was ignored. Mr. Grachev ordered the bloody attack, boasting that it would be over in two days. Incredibly, Mr. Yeltsin chose that moment to elect surgery on a deviated septum, generating nationwide derision about his "two operations" — against the Chechens and on his nose.

Then came the television pictures of the bombing and the bodies, the ensuing media firestorm and public revulsion. Mr. Yeltsin might have thought his show of power would enhance his standing with the Russians, as it had in his 1993 shelling of

Parliament — and the Chechens were even more widely despised than parliamentarians.

But what is being called his aventura isolated him behind a double wall: first, a Politburo of sycophants, worried about criminal prosecution of themselves if he loses power, and second, a force of 70,000 soldiers that serve as a Praetorian Guard.

Where do I get all this? At the World Economic Forum in Davos, Russian regional leaders ordinarily scattered over 11 time zones come to do business. Boris Nemtsov, 35, governor of the Nizhny Novgorod region, would be a hot political property in any country.

Of the Moscow contingent, the supercharged Boris Fyodorov, 38, former finance minister, irritated fellow reformers with his yes-but waffling on Chechnya. (President Bill Clinton has little contact with these leaders; most at home think his initial advice to Mr. Yeltsin was "be quick about Chechnya.")

Dmitri Ryukov, a foreign affairs spokesman for Mr. Yeltsin, says he sees "no evidence" that an election will not be held in 1996. That curious locution caused Mr. Fyodorov to counter that he saw no evidence that an election would be held; as Mr. Yavlinski noted, no organization is being built to conduct an impartial and monitorable national election.

The great question is not "will Yeltsin be re-elected?" but "will an unpopular president and his vulnerable coterie permit an election that he might lose?"

Last week, Mr. Yeltsin asked Mr. Yavlinski — who has called for the president to resign — to come see him. Mr. Yavlinski said yes, but not merely for a photo-opportunity show of support. If they meet this week a Chechnya compromise may still be possible.

The New York Times.

# No Dictated Interpretation of History

By Hanna Holborn Gray

CHICAGO — "Not to know what happened before you were born is to remain always a child." These words of Cicero offer as good a justification for the study of history, and of civilization, as one can find. But they are, of course, deceptively simple. Nothing is more immediately contentious than the attempt to define

## MEANWHILE

what schools should teach the child about history. When that is in turn tied to the goal of producing "national standards" for such teaching and its outcomes, as is happening in the United States, we Americans are in serious trouble.

None of the following unexceptionable intentions matters: that these standards are meant to be voluntary, exemplary, adaptable; that their purpose is to raise the sights and accomplishments of educational quality and rigor in the schools; that their intent is to advance the understanding of history as a process of investigating, illuminating, analyzing and reflecting on the nature of experience and to do so in the service of responsible citizenship. However respectable the motive, a nationally certified, federally funded, consensus-laden version of history can only be seen as a kind of mandated interpretation of the past, an official regulation of its lessons — and a sure invitation to political misuse.

The "national standards" for world history have been rather curiously criticized for departing from Western civilization. This is odd, since world history presumably must contain more than that of the West and since the West has indisputably been located in and deeply shaped by a larger global history.

Its development is incomprehensible outside that context. Moreover, it is a distinctive feature of the American civilization to be self-consciously aware of and inquisitive about other cultures. Americans have always been interested in the play of individuality and commonality, difference and assimilation, that characterizes their background as a nation.

So the complaint about veering away from Western civilization must have

something to do with a sense that the whole enterprise of "national standards" is another exercise in political correctness. This may be summed up as multiculturalism pursued to the disdainful exclusion of the values ascribed to Western civilization, preoccupation with anonymous social history at the expense of more traditional modes of political and institutional history, an excessive attention to stories of victims and oppression and to issues of race, gender and ethnicity, an orientation to the unfrocking of old saints.

This can be awful stuff. But read carefully, the "national standards" for world history are not by this definition politically correct. Anyone can find words or phrases or matter that stimulate discomfort if one reacts automatically and out of context to their appearance. The simple word "gender" can set off a frisson in some people. Some may consider mention of any aspect of women's role in history as proof enough of a tendency toward the deadly PC virus.

The "national standards" for world history offer a generally balanced, fairly interesting and appropriately broad and integrated approach, combining the traditional with a careful admixture of subjects that have been well developed in historical scholarship.

The trouble with the "national standards" is not that they are far-out, or radically revisionist, or aimed at brainwashing the impressionable young or that they depend on a unitary or unpalatable view of politics and value. A central lesson they do want students to learn is as wholesome as the proverbial apple pie: Students, it is said, should be able to "challenge prevailing attitudes of historical inevitability" and "should understand that options existed in the past and that history is contingent on human agency and individual choices."

The "national standards" are wonderfully ambitious; I am tempted to whisper, "probably too ambitious." If students graduating from college, let alone high school, knew as much and thought as well as the standards prescribe, we

could die happy, perhaps even confident about the future of Western civilization. It may be well to set the target beyond reach in order to stretch and challenge teachers and students alike.

No, the real trouble with the national standards is that they exist at all — or exist under that title and under quasi-official auspices and with some kind of "certification" in the offing.

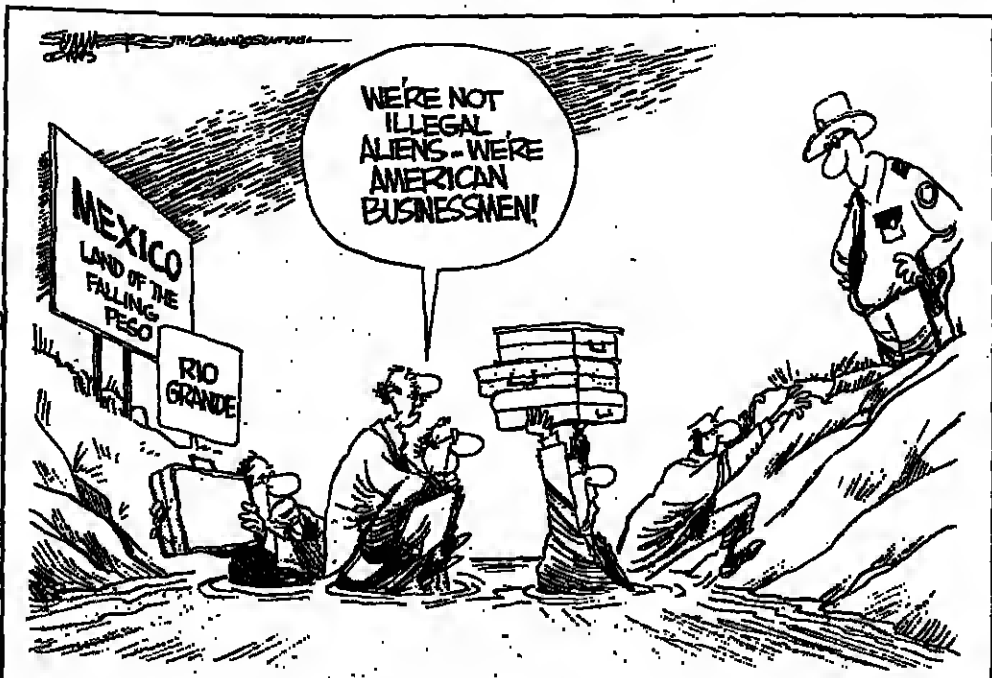
They are bound to stimulate the worst kind of political discussion and even negotiation contrary to every principle that should animate the free discussion of "knowledge." The ensuing process will further elevate to the status of dogma the growing claim that people have the right to "possess" their histories.

History, in this reading, becomes not an object of independent debate but a test of patriotism or orthodoxy, not a path to the understanding of the human condition or the institutional and social fabric over time, but an imposition of doctrine under the guise of consensus or official truth. That is certainly not the outcome for which the authors of the "national standards" have aimed, but it would not be the first time (just read history) that good intentions have walked around with blinders on.

History is above all the study of complexity. The capacity to live and come to terms with complexity may be the hardest and most important thing we have to learn. Perhaps, instead of trying to produce a certifiable version of history acceptable to "constituencies" and supported by the authority of federal agencies, historians could have produced a book called *Guidelines for the Study of World History* for readers to ponder and to argue.

In the matter of the worth of studying history and the history worth studying, there can be no single or simple or legislative agreement. Not to be children forever, as Cicero would have it, means also to be unafraid of the complexity and controversy that inevitably accompany the search for some genuine understanding of the past, and hence of the present as well.

The writer, a professor of history at the University of Chicago, contributed this comment to *The Washington Post*.



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### To Terms With GATT

Regarding "America Needs China in GATT and the World Trade Organization" (Opinion, Dec. 20):

Michael Annas and Lawrence Lau fail to shed light on what is keeping China from acceding to GATT and the World Trade Organization. Their article reinforces two erroneous notions: that the United States is unilaterally blocking China's accession to GATT, and that it is doing so by claiming that China is a developed rather than a developing economy.

There is truth to the statement that "advanced industrial economies... are content to leave the onus in the protocol negotiations on the United States." However, the fact that these nations hope to avoid China's ire does not alter the pertinent facts: there are requirements for GATT membership, which apply to existing and prospective members; members other than the United States have requested China's comment or commitment concerning such requirements; and China has not fulfilled many of those requests.

The accession proposal before China permits it to phase in many GATT-required trade

practices. The authors do not cite any specific examples where China should, in their view or that of the Chinese government, be permitted a phase-in that is not already part of the GATT proposal.

As for the substance of what GATT requires of China, every GATT member commits to eliminate preferential treatment of domestic sellers for most products as part of its accession to GATT.

GATT also requires commitments to the reduction and removal of most nontariff trade barriers. One example of where China is not in compliance is its ban of all fruit and vegetables from California. This is ostensibly for public health reasons because of the Mediterranean fruit fly that affected California in the 1970s. Such a sweeping and lengthy ban on the products of another nation is not consistent with GATT or justified by public health concerns.

Even if a product may be imported, China's tariff levels are often excessive. For example, many food products enter China subject to a 55 percent duty. By comparison, many goods that China exports (garments, toys) enter GATT member economies at single digit or low two-digit duty levels.

These restrictions and high tariffs harm consumers in China. It is in the interest of China's citizens that their nation accede to GATT in a manner that reflects the rules and spirit of GATT.

DONALD MEYER,  
Hong Kong.

### Bringing It All Home

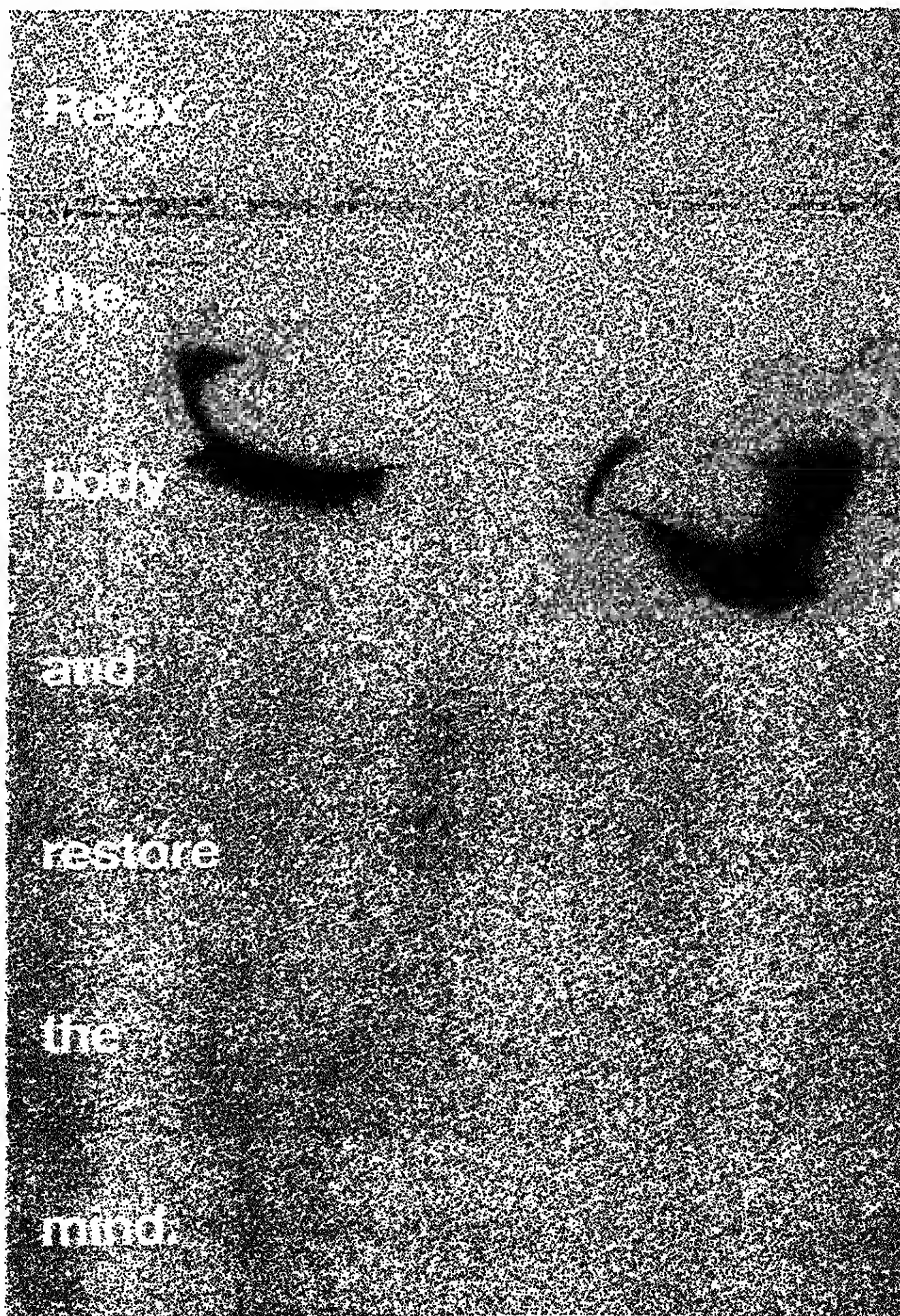
Regarding "Is Hall of Fame Making Rock Musicians Too Respectable?" (Features, Jan. 18):

Neil Strauss's excellent piece was marred by some unfortunate inaccuracies about who wrote what. May I don the pedant's bright yellow anorak and set the record straight?

"When the Levee Breaks" was written by the blues singers Memphis Minnie and Kansas Joe McCoy and first recorded by them in 1929. "Bring It On Home" is not a Led Zeppelin song, but a reworking of an original by Sonny Boy Williamson.

While it is correct that Muddy Waters wrote "Long Distance Call," he did not write "Baby Please Don't Go." The author was probably blues singer Big Joe Williams, who claimed it as his and first recorded it in 1935.

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enture people. The associate dean of the center, Rabbi Abraham Cooper, said in a letter to the Japanese ambassador in Washington, Takakazu Kuriyama.

The center's European representative, Shimon Samuels, said fresh instances of anti-Semitism cross his desk almost every week, including examples from two other airline magazines.

Ten months ago he protested to Ronda Iberia, the magazine of the Spanish airline, over an article about a festival in Spain in which villagers dressed as Jews" are symbolically persecuted.

The festival, in Fresnedillas de la Oliva, which is full of anti-Semitic symbolism, took place again this month. In its latest issue, the magazine said it regretted any misunderstanding caused by its earlier report.

Mr. Samuels also mentioned an article about business opportunities in Vilnius in the magazine of the Lithuanian airline. It was illustrated by a caricature of two Hasidic Jews, which the center found offensive.

Jewish organizations agree that anti-Semitism has flared with the onset of communism and the quest for national identity in Eastern Europe. Latvia, for example, recently issued a stamp commemorating the jubilee of its air force that showed a vintage aircraft with a large swastika painted on the fuselage.

The stamp still is in domestic circulation, despite its being banned from the international mail system by the Universal Postal Union in Bonn.

The widespread anti-Semitism places organizations such as the European Jewish Congress and the Anti-Defamation League in a quandary. While they cannot ignore it, they do not want the issue to obstruct years of patient negotiations aimed at improving relations between Christians and Jews in Europe.

Mr. Kahn said he was more concerned about the underlying attitudes in Poland that seek to deny that the Holocaust was directed overwhelmingly against Jews.

President Lech Walesa offended Jews last week by omitting reference to them in a speech about the Holocaust. When he finally did mention them, he did so only in the context of other groups who died at Auschwitz, on a much smaller scale, such as Gypsies.

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investors and local officials with newfound powers.

"I've suffered every indignity that can happen to a company," Mr. Long said, brandishing a long metal pipe he began using to protect his vegetable patch.

When Mr. Long came to China in 1988, it was not to grow vegetables. His previous business was running a home decorating products company based in Minneapolis and developing "business systems" for companies such as RCA and Tecton. Hoping to make some money, "start life again" and leave behind an "awful" divorce, he sold American television picture-tube technology in China.

When business virtually halted after the Chinese government's 1989 crackdowns around Tiananmen Square, Mr. Long went into farming. His idea: to pioneer custom-blend fertilizer for Chinese farms.

Most Chinese farmers use raw pig manure as fertilizer, a process that can clog the soil's nutrient absorption. Mr. Long sent Shanghai soil samples to the University of Minnesota's soil testing lab. On their advice, he used 80 percent dried pig manure spiked with chemical fertilizers, to better balance nutrients.

Persuading Chinese officials

Next, Mr. Long had to find a plot of land, also not a simple matter. He made an agreement with the village of Liuli, in the Pudong section of Shanghai. Its appeal: 30,000 people and 100,000 pigs. Mr. Long's idea was to grow vegetables for big hotels while making fertilizer on the side. In September 1992, he leased a plot, supposedly for five years.

It lasted just five months. Mr. Long was kicked off his farm to make room for a city hall and a school. The city hall was never built, and part of the land became a garbage dump.

Then Liuli's deputy mayor negotiated to lease Mr. Long another location, but at the signing ceremony the town's agriculture official balked. The deal fell apart. The official later opened a car repair business, a tree nursery and a restaurant on the site, Mr. Long said.

Then, a local enterprise stepped in. It offered to lease Mr. Long 40 mu, about 6½ acres (2.6 hectares). But when Mr. Long showed up, the farm was only 38½ mu. Two weeks later, the collective announced

of the world's highest plays. Shanghai is naming Pudong, the eastern bank of the Huangpu River, into a major industrial zone.

In the frenzy, local officials are busy wheeling and dealing. As Mr. Long tried to hang onto his plot, new construction crept closer and closer.

Soon, Mr. Long became mired in a dispute over greenhouses that the enterprise had promised to build and over a farmhouse. With the roof in treacherously bad shape and the walls cracking, Mr. Long refused to pay in full. Threats were exchanged. Local officials refused to give him legal invoices he needed to make sales.

Then Deputy Mayor Meng Jianzhu of Shanghai showed up with television cameras in tow. Brushing aside the pleas of local officials, Mr. Meng bestowed his blessings on Mr. Long's venture. The enterprise leader was jailed and accused of stealing \$35,000.

"Everything is face in China," Mr. Long said, using the local phrase for respect. "If a high official comes to give you face, he's saying the government approves of what you're doing."

Now he is trying to choose a new site in Pudong, but this time he has a lot of choice.

**Philip Burton, Theater Figure, Dies**

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Philip Burton, 90, a stage director and actor and the foster father of Richard Burton, died Saturday in Davenport, Florida, following a stroke.

In the late 1930s, when he was teaching Shakespeare at a school in Wales, Mr. Burton discovered the talent of a pupil, Richard Jenkins.

In 1943, he informally adopted the youth — they were not far enough apart in age for a legal adoption — and helped him get his first acting role in London. Richard, then 18, changed his last name to Burton.

In a 1989 interview, the director Tony Palmer, who had just completed a documentary on Richard Burton, said of Philip Burton, "No praise can be too high for what he managed to do with this rather strange lad."

And Richard Burton, who died in 1984, once said of the man he called his father, "Everything I've learned about the theater, I've learned from Philip."

The Burtons found acclaim simultaneously in the postwar era, Philip as a stage director and actor. He was also a writer, teacher and director for the BBC. He moved to New York City in the mid-1950s.

Erza Rachli, 79, an American conductor and pianist who lived in England for the past 20 years, died in London. He underwent vascular surgery last week.

Patricia A. Welsh, 79, who supplied the raspy voice of the space alien "E.T." in one of the most popular movies of all time, died Thursday of pneumonia in Tucson, Arizona.

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# Style



## Designers Are Suiting Up Again

By Suzy Menkes  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Stitch by stitch, seam by seam, in the finest fabrics and with the best of taste, menswear has been reconstructed. Two years after designers started knocking the stuffing out of the suit or trading it for sportswear, tailoring is back.

The fall-winter shows in Paris last week-end rebuilt the entire edifice of conventional menswear, from sleek body-conscious suits to jacquard sweaters. New fabrics, and the mix of colors and textures, gave fresh impetus to familiar items.

So Paul Smith, in his gutsy collection, focused on the suit and brought back country club specials like pinstripes, covert cloth, whipcord and cavalry twill. A jacquard-patterned sweater worn under a tweedy suit, or regular suiting over-checked in rose pink, squeezed zest from the classics.

"With my clothes, it is all really about cut, color and cloth and the coordination of all three," said Smith, who showed tweed fatigue pants, car coats and a suit, curved to the waist with a single button.

Ah, the games that designers play with the suit! Up and down went jacket lengths like sawsawing skirt hemlines. For Yohji Yamamoto, that meant jackets tracing the hipbones or elongated to the thighs.

With them went vests decorated with antique Japanese prints or in patterned rice paper, and the curly-brimmed hat of an urban cowboy. There were also variations on the white collar, from a span of bird wings, to brief triangles joined by translucent pins.

The muscled, worked-out male body is the 1990s foundation for the oen suit. Jean Paul Gaultier's show was a tribute to the shapely male, as the models stepped out of horse stalls at the Cirque d'Hiver, manes swept, with a ringmaster sending each Equus-in-a-suit parading round the ring.

"The supermodels have so much attention — it is nice for the male models to be treated like that," said Gaultier. "I like the idea of making the most of the body, with a rounded shoulder and fitted torso — on Amazons with lions' manes."

At Comme des Garçons, floppy shirt jackets and drooping tunic sweaters suggested that the oen silhouette is still under construction. Striped pajamas and insistent prints of boot soles and identification numbers were disturbing images to put on a fashion runway in the week of remem-

bering Auschwitz. Designer Rei Kawakubo's explanation was Kafkaesque: "The meaning is that there is no meaning."

So-called "destroyed" fabrics — boiled and deliberately felted wools — are out of fashion, replaced by traditional materials. At Hermès, that meant hairy berrington tweed and shetland plaid; or flat covert cloth and tattersall check; or soft-pile pigskin and velvet. Designer Veronique Nicholson has a deft way with luxury and of mixing cocktails of fabric and color.

The skill was also in the mix at Lanvin, where a milk-chocolate pinstriped shirt-jacket blended with Donegal tweed pants. Subtle anthracite grays or verdigris bronze were used for the oen Studio range, aimed

— sweaters were precisely patterned in geometric squares. They were part of a hard-edged collection that included sharp suits in bright colors and metallic details.

Sex has been thrust into the winter woolly, by shrinking it close to the body, like the rainbow-colored shetland sweaters that made a fine finale at Paul Smith.

Fair Isle sweaters saved the day for Dries Van Noten, whose collection seemed tame, in spite of its juicy mixes of orange and peach, or mauve and raspberry coulis. Having dragged the fashion crowd across town to a sports stadium, Van Noten's show seemed just a parade of nice commercial clothes from pea coat through checked pants.

Why do menswear designers insist on showing all over town, rather than at the purpose-built Carrousel du Louvre? The chapel Kenzo chose, with its soaring equestrian statue and spotlighted bas-relief sculptures made a stunning background for a collection that offered all the current trends from tailored car coats to nylon jackets, in brown and gray (which are the oenest neutrals) or in peacock-bright velvets.

The baroque gilding and painted cherubs at Balmain's venue reflected the wilder moments of an otherwise conventional show. Designer Bernard Sanz showed holly-red and ivy-green plaid velvet and an impressive coat paraded with a white poodle.

Barcelona-based Antonio Miró offered the essence of modern tailoring, with a soft, lean silhouette, mixing textures like rough tweed, mole-soft velvet and ridged corduroy, or with a sudden flash of stiff white collar. Maurizio Bonas, in another simple presentation, showed corduroy pea coats, narrow pants and the slim-line suits of a modern-day dandy.

For evening, the French menswear season came up with either velvet or the iridescent fabrics shown by Gaultier (who added a bow-tie) and by Montana, who added a dash of Lurex and a sprinkling of silver dust on the models' faces.

How welcome will a return to elegance be for a new generation? At Cerruti, a group of Hollywood kids modeling the show included the grandson of the swashbuckling 1930s film star Errol Flynn. Luke Flynn came out with tousled blonde hair and a casual stance, wearing a coat with a velvet collar and a chunky sweater set.

"I've seen pictures of my grandfather, but they are not really my kind of clothes," he said. "I'm more of a shorts and beach kind of guy."

*Tailoring is back, and the fall-winter shows in Paris rebuilt the entire edifice of conventional menswear.*

At the American market, Designer Dominique Morillot tweaked Lanvin's classics with brown buttons on a business suit.

Synthetics — especially oylon parkas and pants — have their place in the menswear pantheon. At So, designer Alexander Van Slobbe made Star Trek suits in silver or bright white piqué, as well as mixes of fluffy mohair sweaters with oylon pants. José Lévy's colorful schoolboy tailoring glowed in the dark, from ecologically correct recycling of plastic bottles.

Models bounding through a black plastic backcloth at Issey Miyake wore sporty clothes in futuristic fabrics that included signature "wind coats" welded in nylon and rubber, and ultra-tight coats in ridged plastic or cyberspace blue; tweed blended with oylon; and tunic sweaters coated with urethane.

Sweaters were a strong story at Rykiel Homme. Fluffy mohairs and angora in broken stripes and rainbow colors lifted a collection that seemed otherwise down-town and sporty.

The graphic sweater appeared at Yohji Yamamoto as patterns of giant Georgia O'Keeffe flowers or a tape-measure print. At Claude Moutana's striking still-life presentation — all steel-mesh sculptures and models framed to show only legs or torsos



## CHESS

By Robert Byrne  
MICHAEL ADAMS beat Niama Tumurbayag in the International Team Championship in Moscow.

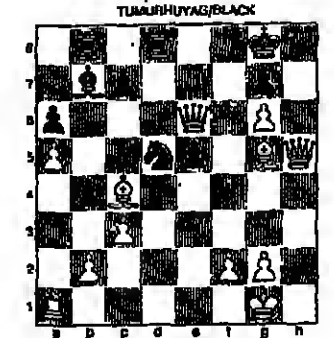
The sequence with 5...b5 6 Bb3 Bb7 introduces the aggressive, counterpunching Arachnoid Variation of the Ruy Lopez. If White eagerly attacks with 7. Nc3, he is beaten back by 7...d5 8. e4 Nd4! 9. Re1 Bb6 10. f4 O-O! 11. fe Bc5! 12. Kh1 Nb3 13. ab Qd5 14. Qf3 Rf6 15. Qd5 Nd5 16. c3 Nf4 17. d4 Ng2. In a sprinkling of games recently, White had preferred the quiet positional 7.d3 which Adams chooses here. Although Tumurbayag had no trouble achieving the thrust with 10...d5, Adams had a comfortable mobilization. After 11. ed Nd5 12. a5 Kh8 13. c3, it was too early for an attack with 13...f5? because 14. d4 ed 15. cd Be7 16. Nf4 Nf4 17. Bf4 leaves Black with weak central squares, particularly on the e file.

Instead of 14...Qd7, Tumurbayag should probably have played 14...Qd6 to prepare ...Rad8 and ...f5. And on 15. Re1, he weakened his chances for an eventual attack by taking his king rook away from the kingside with 15...Rf8?!, instead of developing with 15...Rad8.

Adams perceived that the snail's pace his opponent was following gave him the opportunity for a mating attack and he came right on with 18. b4 and 19. b5.

The Englishman held to his attacking plans with 21. Nf5 Qf5 22. Nb4 and after 22...Qd7, he charged in with 23. Ng6! Tumurbayag had no better de-

fense than to refuse the knight with 23...Kg8 and lose a decisive pawn to 24. Nf8 Kf8 25. de Ne3 26. Be3 de 27. Qd7 Rd7 28. bc.



Position after 28...Qe4

On 24. b4, 24...Qf5 could have led to 25. Bc3! ed 26. Re4! Ne3 27. Rd4 Kg8 28. Bf5 Nd1 29. Be6 mate.

Adams's 27. Re5! prevented the enemy king from fleeing by ...Kf8 and ...Ke7. After 27...fe, the same function was taken over by 28. Bf5!

The Mongolian's 28...Qe6 envisaged 29. Qb7! Kf8 30. Qh8 Qg8, but after Adams's 29. Be7!, there was no way to cope with the renewed threat of 30. Qb7. Tumurbayag gave up.

White	Black	White	Black
Adams	Tumurbayag	Adams	Tumurbayag
1. Nf3	1. Nf3	18. b4	18. b4
2. Nc3	2. Nc3	19. b5	19. b5
3. Bb3	3. Bb3	20. Qd5	20. Qd5
4. Bb7	4. Bb7	21. Nf5	21. Nf5
5. Bb3	5. Bb3	22. Nb4	22. Nb4
6. Bb7	6. Bb7	23. Ng6	23. Ng6
7. d3	7. d3	24. Qf5	24. Qf5
8. e4	8. e4	25. Bc3	25. Bc3
9. Re1	9. Re1	26. Re4	26. Re4
10. f4	10. f4	27. Rd4	27. Rd4
11. fe	11. fe	28. Be3	28. Be3
12. Kh1	12. Kh1	29. Be6	29. Be6
13. ab	13. ab	30. Qb7	30. Qb7
14. Qf3	14. Qf3		
15. Qd5	15. Qd5		
16. c3	16. c3		
17. d4	17. d4		
18. Ng2	18. Ng2		

Top, from left: Paul Smith's reindeer sweater and tweed pants; Errol Flynn's grandson Luke in Cerruti sweater set; striped shirt from Yohji Yamamoto; checked jacket and vest from Dries Van Noten, and Comme des Garçons' pajama stripes. Bottom, from left: Short tailored coat with sports jacket from Hermès, and Jean Paul Gaultier's pinstriped suit.

## THE END OF WORK: The Decline of the Global Labor Force and the Dawn of the Post-Market Era

By Jeremy Rifkin. 350 pages. \$24.95. Putnam.

Reviewed by James K. Glassman

WITH his oen book, Jeremy Rifkin continues his rearguard action against the future. As president of the Washington-based Foundation on Economic Trends, he's best known for his battles against genetically engineered tomatoes and cow hormones, but oen he has taken on a far bigger subject — work.

He writes that, thanks to advances in technology, there is less and less of it to go around. That can either be a bad thing or a good thing. So far, he says, it's been bad: "Technology displacement and the loss of job opportunities has (sic) affected the nation's youth most of all, helping spawn a violent new

## WHAT THEY'RE READING

• José María Cuervas, president of the Spanish employers' federation, is reading "Don Juan," a biography of Juan de Borbón, father of King Juan Carlos I, by Luis María Anson. "This book offers an objective and profound vision of a personality and an era which are fundamental for understanding recent Spanish history. The narrative is interesting and graceful." (Al Goodman, IHT)

criminal subculture." But it could be good: He sees the overthrow of the oasty "utilitarian ethos of the marketplace" and a "future world of enlightened human beings who think of themselves first and foremost as Homo sapiens with primary responsibilities and obligations to the biosphere as a whole." Before we go much further, however, let's look at Rifkin's premise — that work at Rifkin's decline because computers are replacing people. He cites the

usual evidence: "GTE recently cut 17,000 employees. NYNEX Corp. said it was eliminating 16,800 workers. . . . In a \$7 trillion economy, it's not hard to find individual companies that are cutting back. What counts are the aggregate numbers, and those show that the United States is aggressively adding jobs, not subtracting them." Since 1975, nonfarm payrolls in the United States have increased from 76 million workers to 115 million. Last year, the country gained 35 million net jobs (that's new jobs minus lost jobs) — the biggest increase since 1984. The manufacturing sector, which Rifkin says is so imperiled, picked up 300,000 oet jobs, and December 1994 marked the largest gain in five years. Average hourly wages are \$11.26, up from \$4.41 in 1975. And while the U.S. population has increased by more than 40 million over 20 years, the number of unemployed has stayed relatively stable — an average of 8 million (currently 7 million). Rifkin's faulty thesis is simply an updated version of the Luddite argument that, since a weaving machine with a single operator can do the work that 10 men did previously, then the other nine will become forever unemployed or, at best, forced into lower-paying work. Karl Marx pushed this line. He wrote that as capitalists replaced workers with machines, they were, in Rifkin's words, "digging their own grave, as there would be fewer and fewer consumers with sufficient purchasing power to buy their products." But Marx was dead wrong — automation has led to a boom in consumerism around the world. And extensive research has found that the original Industrial Revolution improved the standard of living of nearly everyone. For example, a famous 1983 study by Peter Lindert and Jeffrey Williamson found that the real wages of English blue-collar workers doubled between 1819 and 1851. The truth is that machines create more jobs and better jobs since they expand the kinds of things people can do. In 1850 most Americans worked on farms, performing drudge labor. Now we produce more food with only 2.7 percent of our work force, and those erstwhile farmers are software designers, machine-tool operators, TV actors, air-traffic controllers and restaurateurs. Of course, the oen industrial revolution could turn out to be different from the old one. Rifkin may be right when he writes that in the United States "more than 90 million jobs . . . are

potentially vulnerable to replacement." The problem is that he presents no solid evidence for this case.

James K. Glassman is on the staff of The Washington Post.

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10 1/2 AMST	4.00	7.5	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	10.75	+0.25
11 1/2 AMST	4.00	7.5	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	10.75	+0.25
12 1/2 AMST	4.00	7.5	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	10.75	+0.25
13 1/2 AMST	4.00	7.5	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	10.75	+0.25
14 1/2 AMST	4.00	7.5	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	10.75	+0.25
15 1/2 AMST	4.00	7.5	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	10.75	+0.25
16 1/2 AMST	4.00	7.5	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	10.75	+0.25
17 1/2 AMST	4.00	7.5	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	10.75	+0.25
18 1/2 AMST	4.00	7.5	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	10.75	+0.25
19 1/2 AMST	4.00	7.5	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	10.75	+0.25

12 Month High Low Stock	Div	Yld	PE	St	High	Low	Last	Chg
1 1/2 AMST	4.00	7.5	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	10.75	+0.25
2 1/2 AMST	4.00	7.5	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	10.75	+0.25
3 1/2 AMST	4.00	7.5	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	10.75	+0.25
4 1/2 AMST	4.00	7.5	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	10.75	+0.25
5 1/2 AMST	4.00	7.5	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	10.75	+0.25
6 1/2 AMST	4.00	7.5	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	10.75	+0.25
7 1/2 AMST	4.00	7.5	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	10.75	+0.25
8 1/2 AMST	4.00	7.5	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	10.75	+0.25
9 1/2 AMST	4.00	7.5	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	10.75	+0.25
10 1/2 AMST	4.00	7.5	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	10.75	+0.25

12 Month High Low Stock	Div	Yld	PE	St	High	Low	Last	Chg
11 1/2 AMST	4.00	7.5	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	10.75	+0.25
12 1/2 AMST	4.00	7.5	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	10.75	+0.25
13 1/2 AMST	4.00	7.5	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	10.75	+0.25
14 1/2 AMST	4.00	7.5	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	10.75	+0.25
15 1/2 AMST	4.00	7.5	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	10.75	+0.25
16 1/2 AMST	4.00	7.5	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	10.75	+0.25
17 1/2 AMST	4.00	7.5	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	10.75	+0.25
18 1/2 AMST	4.00	7.5	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	10.75	+0.25
19 1/2 AMST	4.00	7.5	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	10.75	+0.25
20 1/2 AMST	4.00	7.5	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	10.75	+0.25

12 Month High Low Stock	Div	Yld	PE	St	High	Low	Last	Chg
21 1/2 AMST	4.00	7.5	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	10.75	+0.25
22 1/2 AMST	4.00	7.5	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	10.75	+0.25
23 1/2 AMST	4.00	7.5	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	10.75	+0.25
24 1/2 AMST	4.00	7.5	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	10.75	+0.25
25 1/2 AMST	4.00	7.5	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	10.75	+0.25
26 1/2 AMST	4.00	7.5	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	10.75	+0.25
27 1/2 AMST	4.00	7.5	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	10.75	+0.25
28 1/2 AMST	4.00	7.5	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	10.75	+0.25
29 1/2 AMST	4.00	7.5	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	10.75	+0.25
30 1/2 AMST	4.00	7.5	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	10.75	+0.25

12 Month High Low Stock	Div	Yld	PE	St	High	Low	Last	Chg
31 1/2 AMST	4.00	7.5	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	10.75	+0.25
32 1/2 AMST	4.00	7.5	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	10.75	+0.25
33 1/2 AMST	4.00	7.5	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	10.75	+0.25
34 1/2 AMST	4.00	7.5	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	10.75	+0.25
35 1/2 AMST	4.00	7.5	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	10.75	+0.25
36 1/2 AMST	4.00	7.5	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	10.75	+0.25
37 1/2 AMST	4.00	7.5	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	10.75	+0.25
38 1/2 AMST	4.00	7.5	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	10.75	+0.25
39 1/2 AMST	4.00	7.5	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	10.75	+0.25
40 1/2 AMST	4.00	7.5	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	10.75	+0.25

12 Month High Low Stock	Div	Yld	PE	St	High	Low	Last	Chg
1 1/2 AMST	4.00	7.5	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	10.75	+0.25
2 1/2 AMST	4.00	7.5	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	10.75	+0.25
3 1/2 AMST	4.00	7.5	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	10.75	+0.25
4 1/2 AMST	4.00	7.5	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	10.75	+0.25
5 1/2 AMST	4.00	7.5	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	10.75	+0.25
6 1/2 AMST	4.00	7.5	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	10.75	+0.25
7 1/2 AMST	4.00	7.5	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	10.75	+0.25
8 1/2 AMST	4.00	7.5	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	10.75	+0.25
9 1/2 AMST	4.00	7.5	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	10.75	+0.25
10 1/2 AMST	4.00	7.5	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	10.75	+0.25

12 Month High Low Stock	Div	Yld	PE	St	High	Low	Last	Chg
11 1/2 AMST	4.00	7.5	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	10.75	+0.25
12 1/2 AMST	4.00	7.5	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	10.75	+0.25
13 1/2 AMST	4.00	7.5	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	10.75	+0.25
14 1/2 AMST	4.00	7.5	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	10.75	+0.25
15 1/2 AMST	4.00	7.5	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	10.75	+0.25
16 1/2 AMST	4.00	7.5	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	10.75	+0.25
17 1/2 AMST	4.00	7.5	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	10.75	+0.25
18 1/2 AMST	4.00	7.5	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	10.75	+0.25
19 1/2 AMST	4.00	7.5	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	10.75	+0.25
20 1/2 AMST	4.00	7.5	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	10.75	+0.25

12 Month High Low Stock	Div	Yld	PE	St	High	Low	Last	Chg
21 1/2 AMST	4.00	7.5	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	10.75	+0.25
22 1/2 AMST	4.00	7.5	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	10.75	+0.25
23 1/2 AMST	4.00	7.5	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	10.75	+0.25
24 1/2 AMST	4.00	7.5	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	10.75	+0.25
25 1/2 AMST	4.00	7.5	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	10.75	+0.25
26 1/2 AMST	4.00	7.5	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	10.75	+0.25
27 1/2 AMST	4.00	7.5	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	10.75	+0.25
28 1/2 AMST	4.00	7.5	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	10.75	+0.25
29 1/2 AMST	4.00	7.5	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	10.75	+0.25
30 1/2 AMST	4.00	7.5	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	10.75	+0.25

IF YOU TOOK A LIKING to the Chillingham Toy Works and were thinking of making a bid for it, you could analyze 10 years' worth of comparative transactions, conduct some research into the global birth rate between 1984 and 1989, commit the corporate tax code to memory, ask your friends to lend you a few million dollars, and make Dodsworth Browne a really fun offer.



### Monday's Closing

(Continued)

[illegible]

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 50 High Low Last Div Yld										12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 50 High Low Last Div Yld									
High Low Stock Div Yld PE 50 High Low Last Div Yld										High Low Stock Div Yld PE 50 High Low Last Div Yld									
High Low Stock Div Yld PE 50 High Low Last Div Yld										High Low Stock Div Yld PE 50 High Low Last Div Yld									
572 3/4 AmStar	22.0	6.2	18	50	45	170	25	17	10	6	11 1/2 US Aic	1.2	160	3	216	20%	10	10	10
576 3/4 AmStar					50	170	25	17	10	6	9 1/2 416 US Aic		17	20	154	15%	10	10	10
1116 1/4 AmStar					350	30	20%	10	10	6	12 1/2 121	1.06	123	11	26	154	15%	10	10
1116 1/4 AmStar	4.4	6.3	18	50	104	140	140	140	140	6	11 1/2 US Aic		17	20	154	15%	10	10	10
1116 1/4 AmStar					104	140	140	140	140	6	11 1/2 US Aic		17	20	154	15%	10	10	10
1116 1/4 AmStar					104	140	140	140	140	6	11 1/2 US Aic		17	20	154	15%	10	10	10
1116 1/4 AmStar					104	140	140	140	140	6	11 1/2 US Aic		17	20	154	15%	10	10	10
1116 1/4 AmStar					104	140	140	140	140	6	11 1/2 US Aic		17	20	154	15%	10	10	10
1116 1/4 AmStar					104	140	140	140	140	6	11 1/2 US Aic		17	20	154	15%	10	10	10
1116 1/4 AmStar					104	140	140	140	140	6	11 1/2 US Aic		17	20	154	15%	10	10	10
1116 1/4 AmStar					104	140	140	140	140	6	11 1/2 US Aic		17	20	154	15%	10	10	10
1116 1/4 AmStar					104	140	140	140	140	6	11 1/2 US Aic		17	20	154	15%	10	10	10
1116 1/4 AmStar					104	140	140	140	140	6	11 1/2 US Aic		17	20	154	15%	10	10	10
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1116 1/4 AmStar					104	140	140	140	140	6	11 1/2 US Aic		17	20	154	15%	10	10	10
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1116 1/4 AmStar					104	140													

**By Allen R. Myerson**  
*New York Times Service*

But some economists now foresee an even greater toll from a slump in American ex-

That estimate is higher than the 17,322 jobs the Labor Department said were lost

Mickey Kantor, the U.S. trade representative, said this month that the surplus might well vanish this year. But most econ-

## Continued from Page 1

response to a question about the prospects for congressional passage of the loan guarantees, he remarked: "I think there is broad-based recognition of the gravity of this issue."

ton said Mooday, without providing details.

Fund has promised \$7.7 billion in credit to Mexico, and four Latin American nations have promised \$1 billion more.

But the Iowa Republican provided 1  
solace to anxious investors waiting to 1

with Mr. Rubin. But while saying he would make no predictions on the outcome, he remarked: "There is a decent prospect."

Mr. Rubin said the president had said

an hour and a half on the phone Sunday with congressional leaders and former President George Bush to discuss the Mexican liquidity crisis.

Representative Robert T. Matsui, a California Democrat who has been involved in the congressional negotiations, de-

that many members opposed the guarantees. He said that only 30 men from both parties, have declared their position and that others are merely w

Brent Scowcroft, Mr. Bush's chief security adviser, stood beside Mr. Bush.

"Mistakes have been made," he

referring to the Mexican government when the barn is on fire, one doesn't on how the fire was made before calling fire department."

Robert Mosbacher, the commerce secretary under Mr. Bush, added: "There is virtually no choice. We must go forward with this."

with this."

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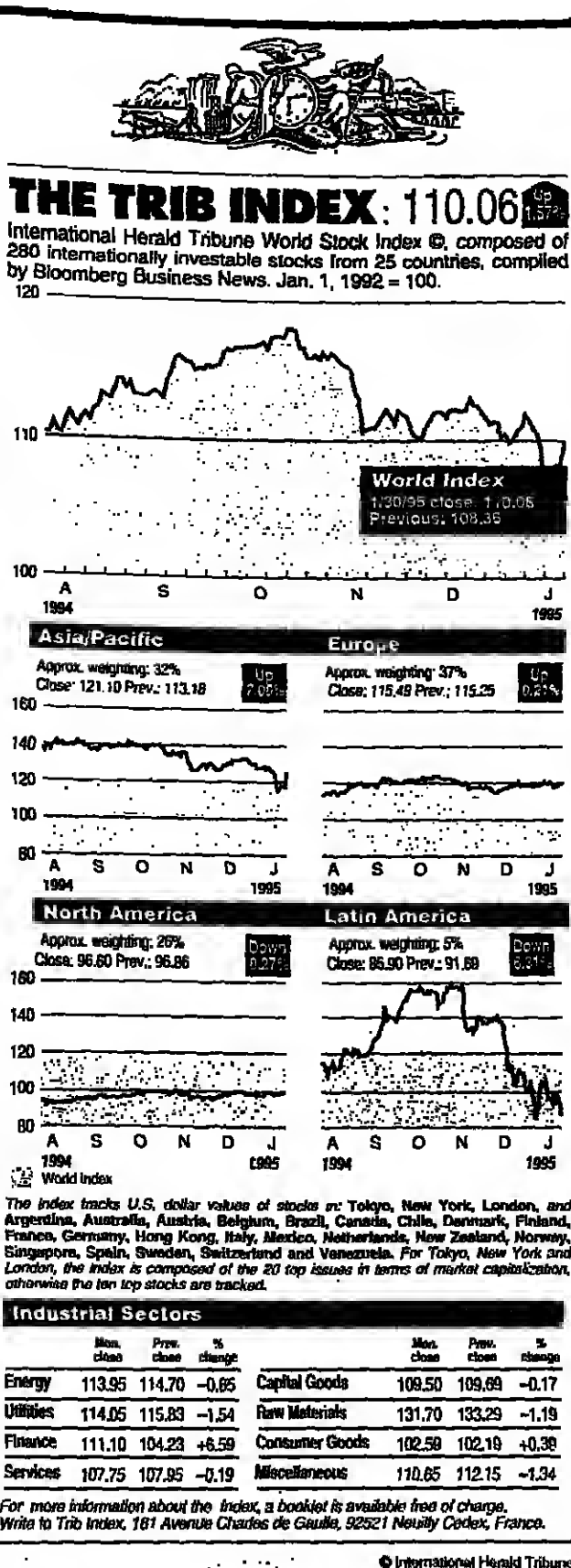




# BUSINESS

International Herald Tribune, Tuesday, January 31, 1995

Page 11



## Banks Are Forced To Rescue Klöckner

**BONN** — Klöckner-Humboldt-Deutz AG, the German engine and industrial plant maker, announced a major restructuring plan on Monday, which involves a substantial bailout by its banks and the sale of its farm-equipment unit.

The company said losses and special charges for 1994 and 1995 would total 682 million Deutsche marks (\$450.6 million) and that it is calling on its biggest shareholder, Deutsche Bank AG, and other creditors for a hefty cash injection to keep it afloat.

The company said cost-cutting goals were not met last year, and this was the primary factor in 1994's net loss. The failure of cost-reduction measures will "further burden" earnings for the current fiscal year through 1997, it said.

Klaus Edelmann, Klöckner chief finance officer, said the 500 million DM rescue by the Deutsche Bank, Germany's biggest bank, would guarantee the company's future.

"The actions of the Deutsche Bank show that our biggest shareholder has faith in KHD's future," Mr. Edelmann said.

## Ford Europe Turns Profit, Ending 3-Year Loss String

**DAVOS, Switzerland** — Ford Motor Co.'s operations in Europe turned a profit in 1994 after three consecutive losing years, Ford Chairman Alex Trotman said Monday.

Mr. Trotman said the automaker had made a "decant" profit in Western Europe last year. Its European unit lost \$407 million in 1992 and \$647 million in 1993. Specific figures are to be released this week along with the parent company's results.

Propelled by a strong second quarter, Ford Europe earned \$377 million over the first nine months of 1994, Mr. Trotman said, and Ford's British automaker, Jaguar, a perennial money-loser, turned a profit in the fourth quarter.

Speaking at the World Economic Forum in Switzerland, Mr. Trotman said the peso's devaluation crisis would have a "substantial" negative effect on Ford's large Mexican business.

He said Ford would not meet its goal of selling 50,000 units in Mexico. "Obviously, vehicles coming from Canada and the U.S. are incredibly high in cost, in peso terms," he said, "so I expect our volume will drop dramatically of the vehicles going south."

(AP, Bloomberg, AFP)

## Mexico's Markets Falter Again

**By Lawrence Malkin**  
*International Herald Tribune*

**NEW YORK** — Fears about Mexico's finances and the fate of the U.S. loan guarantees to rescue them sent the peso plunging to a new low Monday, taking Mexico's stock market with it. The dollar was caught in the backwash.

Mexico's central bank denied a report in the International Herald Tribune that its reserves had fallen to \$2 billion, but that did little to restore confidence.

In Mexico City, the peso fell almost 10 percent. The dollar finished 61.5 centavos higher at 63.55 pesos. Mexico's benchmark Bolsa stock index fell 61.31 points, or 3 percent, to 1,896.34.

The peso has fallen by 45 percent since it was devalued in December.

The dollar, meanwhile, fell against the yen and the Deutsche mark.

In late New York trading, shares in Telefonos de Mexico, Mexico's largest publicly traded company, fell more than 6 percent.

All eyes remained on Washington, where the White House was trying to rally support for a rescue package that would provide Mexico with \$40 billion in loan guarantees.

The crisis will get another international airing this week-end in Toronto, where finance ministers from the Group of Seven leading industrialized countries have scheduled their regular winter meeting. On Wall Street, some analysts who specialize in Mexico said they thought Germany and Japan would have to come up with larger loans to support Mexico.

News that Mexico was threatening foreign investors at a meeting in Davos, Switzerland, with locking up their investments in dollar-linked Tesobonos when they mature in the coming months did not surprise analysts in Mexico City.

This was seen as a warning of what might happen if the U.S. Congress fails to guarantee \$40 billion in foreign loans to shore up Mexico's currency.

One analyst in the Mexican capital who asked not to be identified said: "If Congress doesn't approve the guarantees, the Tesobonos holders will be locked in anyway. Mexico will hold onto the bonds for five years, pay no interest for the first year and then pay for the remaining four years. That will mean huge write-downs on Wall Street."

"Then more Americans will pull their money out, and the peso will collapse to maybe eight to the dollar, but there's a difference this time: We're in NAFTA, and at that price we can flood America with imports, and they won't be able to sell an Oreo cookie down here."

Erik Ipsen of the International Herald Tribune reported from London.

In addition to a sharp fall in U.S. exports to Mexico as the peso collapses, analysts also said the Mexican situation would hobble the U.S. Federal Reserve in its efforts to control inflation.

If, as expected, the Fed raises interest rates by another half a percentage point this week, that will add to the burden faced by Mexico as it tries to pay interest on its vast dollar debts. By hurting Mexico and the peso, the Fed hurts the dollar.

If, on the other hand, the Fed takes the sensitive approach and does not raise rates, Mexico would be relieved. Currency and bond markets, however, would conclude that the Fed had ceased

## Mexican Business at Peso's Mercy

**By Anthony DePalma**  
*New York Times Service*

**MEXICO CITY** — The first reports detailing the impact of the peso devaluation on business in Mexico paint a brutal picture of huge foreign-exchange losses, steep declines in sales and an erosion of confidence so great that even the most ambitious expansion plans are being scuttled.

Wal-Mart Stores Inc., which was gunning for Mexico before the peso's devaluation on Dec. 20, announced last week that it had shelved plans to open 24 new stores in Mexico in 1995. "They are temporarily on hold," Wal-Mart spokesman, Gerardo Ruiz, said. "We are monitoring the situation daily."

Ford Motor Co., Daimler Benz AG and Volkswagen AG have also temporarily shut down their Mexican assembly lines to clear inventories that have ballooned since the peso was devalued last month, and sales have dropped about 40 percent. In that time, the peso has lost 39.65 percent of its value against the dollar.

Mexico's largest banks reported foreign exchange losses during the last two weeks of 1994 that were big enough to drag down balance sheets for the entire year. Banamex, the nation's biggest bank, lost \$234 million in the fourth quarter and reduced its total net income to about 17 percent of what it had been in 1993.

Mexico's biggest companies have also reported enormous losses. Cemex SA, one of the world's largest cement companies, reported \$127 million in foreign-exchange losses. The devaluation cost Televisa, the powerful media company, \$142 million.

And the biggest Mexican company of all, Telefonos de Mexico SA, was hit with a fourth-quarter foreign-exchange loss of \$862 million.

Analysts say that despite such losses, many companies will soften the effect of the devaluation by taking the huge losses on their 1994 taxes.

Still, investor concern about company performance, and worries over the prospects for a \$40 billion package of loan

## Thinking Ahead / Commentary

### Lift the 'Anomalous' Trade Barriers

**By Reginald Dale**  
*International Herald Tribune*

**WASHINGTON** — Are we almost unwittingly lurching toward global free trade? Will the huge regional free-trade areas under construction in Europe, Asia and America turn out to be mere way stations to a world in which free trade becomes virtually universal?

Roy MacLaren, Canada's thoughtful and articulate minister for international trade, believes that the broad answer to these questions is Yes.

Economic barriers are crumbling under the weight of their own contradictions, in the same way that political barriers collapsed after the fall of the Berlin Wall, Mr. MacLaren said in a speech in Toronto this month. What we are witnessing, he said, may be "the birth pangs of a new international economic order — a messy, haphazard scramble toward a system of global free trade."

As competition intensifies for trade and investment, "national barriers are becoming so many self-inflicted wounds — a sure way of being isolated from increasingly global investment and production decisions," Mr. MacLaren said.

Governments can take little credit for the new order's birth. Trade liberalization is following the powerful forces that are creating the global economy as much as it is leading them.

But are the new regional trade groups building blocks of a more open world trading system or, as some fear, stum-

bling blocks? There are legitimate anxieties that they will turn inward-looking and confrontational, particularly if world growth falters.

So far, they have been more like dominoes. The U.S.-Canadian Free Trade Agreement quickly led to the North American Free Trade Agreement. That helped to prod Asian countries into agreeing to trans-Pacific free trade, and that in turn goaded the Europeans into

**The idea is to build bridges between the blocs and to avert confrontation.**

concluding the Uruguay Round and setting up the World Trade Organization. Up to now, regionalism has advanced overall free trade.

But that doesn't mean there will be a seamless progression to global free trade. As Mr. MacLaren readily admits, it is unrealistic to expect all the 100-plus members of the WTO to keep pace with the regional blocs. And bloc members will not necessarily want to offer everyone else the same trade advantages.

Anyway, the American and Asian free trade areas are still on the drawing board. The Mexican peso crisis is likely to slow progress toward free trade in the Western Hemisphere, and prospects for the Asian zone are uncertain.

And one big building block is still missing. With so much going on elsewhere, the continued existence of barriers to trade between North America and Europe "seems incredibly anomalous," Mr. MacLaren said.

He is quite right. Given the similarity of the economies on either side of the Atlantic and the intricate web of investment and technology connecting them, the Atlantic economic relationship could be intensified more quickly and easily than North America's links with Asia or Latin America.

In fact, says Mr. MacLaren, a wide-ranging deal between Europe and North America — covering trade as well as rules for investment and competition — could be the core of a new approach in which those countries that wanted to could go ahead faster with liberalization.

Such an approach might resemble, on a wider scale, the "hard core" proposed by Bonn for the European Union — with Europe and North America playing the same economic leadership role at a global level that France and Germany fulfill in the European Union.

The idea would be to build bridges between the blocs and to avert confrontation. Although Mr. MacLaren didn't say so, it happens that North America would belong to all three blocs.

Unfortunately, some European countries, including France, would not welcome such a plan. But even if global free trade is still far off, it would keep things moving in the right direction.

## Bold Sumitomo Move Lifts Tokyo Stocks

**By Paul Blustein**  
*Washington Post Service*

**TOKYO** — The news that one of Japan's biggest banks plans to declare a precedent-breaking loss might sound like grim tidings for the Japanese economy and Tokyo stocks, but the Tokyo exchange gave the plan a ringing endorsement on Monday.

The Nikkei stock index rose 3.6 percent, to 18,752.88, in response to the announcement late Friday that Sumitomo Bank would post a 280 billion yen (\$2.81 billion) pretax loss for the year ending March 31. The loss is the first for a major Japanese bank since World War II.

The market's surge Monday reflected the view that the Sumitomo announcement, which came after the close of trading Friday, signals a new and more confident approach by the financial authorities and the banks to the problems stemming from the collapse in property and stock prices during the early 1990s.

"You might think it's bad news, but it implies that Japanese banks are finally starting to come to grips with their bad debt problems, writing off their bad loans aggressively, and putting their troubles behind them," said Jason Janes, strategist at James Capel Pacific Ltd. "That's the way the market took it."

Up to now, big Japanese banks have been effectively restrained from declaring losses because of pressure from the Ministry of Finance, which fears that news of large banks falling into the red could cause confidence in the banking system to crumble.

Although bank profits have shrunk dramatically since the late 1980s because of write-offs of bad loans, the banks have taken a number of steps to keep their annual profit figures positive. Among these measures is the sale of millions of dollars worth of stocks and real estate on which the banks have earned profits, offsetting the losses on their loan portfolios.

So as Monday's market reaction showed, investors have a lot to cheer about now that Sumitomo has taken the plunge and declared its readiness to post an annual loss. The bank had previously estimated a \$600 million profit for the year, but analysts said a change in Finance Ministry policy was clearly behind the bank's announcement that it would take an extra \$3 billion in provisions for bad loans beyond the \$5 billion it had already planned. Other banks are expected to follow suit.

"It's good news not just for the bank but for the market in general," said Alexander Kinmon, strategist at the Tokyo office of Morgan Stanley & Co. "Up to now, if a bank wanted to write down its loans, it had to sell equities or other assets, and that link has now been broken. For the stock market it's a very favorable change in the supply and demand situation."

The Nikkei index now stands just a shade below where it did before its 5.6 percent plunge on Jan. 23. That drop was widely attributed to a deepening in pessimism over the economic impact of the earthquake in western Japan.

The biggest winners in Monday's trading included banking, real estate and brokerage shares, as well as construction firms, which are expected to profit from the rebuilding of Kobe and other quake-stricken cities.

Sumitomo Bank rose 270 yen to 1,880 yen, leading the financial issues higher. Mitsubishi Bank added 280 yen to finish at 2,370 yen, while Nomura Securities was up 120 yen at 1,900 yen.

Moody's Investors Service Inc. on Monday upheld its A-1 rating on senior debt of Sumitomo, while the Japan Bond Research Institute did likewise for its AA-plus rating.

"Both the scale of Sumitomo's asset quality problems and the likelihood of large eventual credit losses have been incorporated into its ratings," Moody's said in upholding the rating affecting \$2.8 billion of long-term debt.

The rise in Tokyo prices helped push the Asia component of the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index up 7 percent, to 121.10.

## CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates									
	\$	DM	FF	Yen	DM	FF	Yen	DM	FF
Australian dollar	1.290	1.290	1.290	1.290	1.290	1.290	1.290	1.290	1.290
British pound	1.512	1.512	1.512	1.512	1.512	1.512	1.512	1.512	1.512
Canadian dollar	0.715	0.715	0.715	0.715	0.715	0.715	0.715	0.715	0.715
French franc	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55
German mark	1.936	1.936	1.936	1.936	1.936	1.936	1.936	1.936	1.936
Italian lira	2036	2036	2036	2036	2036	2036	2036	2036	2036
Japanese yen	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Swedish krona	8.46	8.46	8.46	8.46	8.46	8.46	8.46	8.46	8.46
Swiss franc	1.736	1.736	1.736	1.736	1.736	1.736	1.736	1.736	1.736
U.S. dollar	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Eurocurrency Deposits									
	Dollar	DM	FF	Yen	DM	FF	Yen	DM	FF
1 month	3 1/4-4 1/4	4 1/4-5	3 1/4-3 3/4	4 1/4-5	3 1/4-3 3/4	4 1/4-5	3 1/4-3 3/4	4 1/4-5	3 1/4-3 3/4
3 months	4 1/4-5 1/4	5 1/4-6 1/4	4 1/4-5 1/4	5 1/4-6 1/4	4 1/4-5 1/4	5 1/4-6 1/4	4 1/4-5 1/4	5 1/4-6 1/4	4 1/4-5 1/4
6 months	5 1/4-6 1/4	6 1/4-7 1/4	5 1/4-6 1/4	6 1/4-7 1/4	5 1/4-6 1/4	6 1/4-7 1/4	5 1/4-6 1/4	6 1/4-7 1/4	5 1/4-6 1/4
1 year	6 1/4-7 1/4	7 1/4-8 1/4	6 1/4-7 1/4	7 1/4-8 1/4	6 1/4-7 1/4	7 1/4-8 1/4	6 1/4-7 1/4	7 1/4-8 1/4	6 1/4-7 1/4

Key Money Rates									
	United States	United Kingdom	Germany	France	Italy	Japan	Canada	Australia	South Africa
1-month Treasury bill	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
3-month Treasury bill	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75
6-month Treasury bill	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
1-year Treasury bill	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25
1-month commercial paper	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
3-month commercial paper	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75
6-month commercial paper	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
1-year commercial paper	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25

Forward Rates									
	30-day	60-day	90-day	180-day	360-day	540-day	720-day	1080-day	1440-day
Australian dollar	1.290	1.290	1.290	1.290	1.290	1.290	1.290	1.290	1.290
British pound	1.512	1.512	1.512	1.512	1.512	1.512	1.512	1.512	1.512
Canadian dollar	0.715	0.715	0.715	0.715	0.715	0.715	0.715	0.715	0.715
French franc	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55
German mark	1.936	1.936	1.936	1.936	1.936	1.936	1.936	1.936	1.936
Italian lira	2036	2036	2036	2036	2036	2036	2036	2036	2036
Japanese yen	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Swedish krona	8.46	8.46	8.46	8.46	8.46	8.46	8.46	8.46	8.46
Swiss franc	1.736	1.736	1.736	1.736	1.736	1.736	1.736	1.736	1.736
U.S. dollar	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Deutsche Bank (Frankfurt); Citicorp (New York); Reuters (London); IMF (Washington); and other sources.

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**Herald Tribune**











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## SPORTS

## Italy Suspends Sports for a Day To Protest Killing

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ROME — Italian sports authorities on Monday suspended all national sports events scheduled for Sunday in a response to the killing of a soccer fan in Genoa in an act of violence that shocked the nation.

The decision was made at a meeting in Rome of top officials from the Italian Olympic Committee and the Italian soccer league and federation, the Olympic body said.

Separately, Interior Minister Antonio Di Pietro called a meeting of chief security officials Monday to discuss new measures for sporting events.

"This was a painful decision, but it was a strong one and the correct one," said the Olympic committee's president, Mario Pescante. "Italian sport wants to say 'enough' to violence. Whoever kills at the stadium, kills the game of soccer."

The death of Vincenzo Spagnolo, 25, outside the stadium where the Genoa team was to meet the European champion AC Milan, was the sixth soccer-related death in Italy in the last 16 years.

The police in Genoa said Monday that they had arrested a 19-year-old apprentice gardener from Milan, Simone Barbaglia, in connection with the killing.

The Milan-Genoa match was called off at halftime Sunday as word of the death swept through the stands. The police kept Milanese fans sequestered in the stadium overnight, and clashed with Genoa fans who roamed the streets, burning cars with Milan license plates, setting fires and looting shops.

Five people were arrested, and dozens — including police officers — were wounded in the street violence.

According to Barbaglia, whose account the police said had been corroborated by others, the clash began with insults, escalated to blows and ended when he pulled out a 12-centimeter (5-inch) knife. He told the police he went on to the game, not knowing that he had struck a fatal blow.

The incident has again focused attention on the increasingly violent behavior of "ultras" — the name given to militant soccer fans who belong to clubs and associations linked to their home teams.

Since the national championship began in September, 40 people have been arrested, 110 have been held for questioning and 260 people have been wounded, of which almost 200 were police officers, as a result of violence in and around the stadiums, according to a report by the Italian police union.

On Monday, commentators, the police and sports officials were calling for new approaches

to curb the violence. Some were pushing for a law that would require known troublemakers to register with the police during soccer matches; others were calling for a ban against organized trips for fans to out-of-town games, restrictions on ticket sales and more careful control of the clubs by the sports organizations.

The Vatican's official newspaper called for stricter controls and punishments for violent soccer fans.

"Everything has been taken too seriously and a simple game has turned into a question of life and death," wrote L'Osservatore Romano.

The Olympic panel's statement Monday said Sunday's suspension would affect all national sports activities, including professional league soccer.

It will not affect an international Davis Cup world group first round tennis tie in Naples between Italy and the Czech Republic scheduled for Friday, Saturday and Sunday, a tennis federation spokeswoman said.

(Reuters, NYT, AP)



STAR TALK — Charles Barkley of Phoenix joked with Patrick Ewing, whose Knicks were in the process of handing the Suns their worst defeat of the National Basketball Association season, a 107-88 loss in New York.

## Arkansas Upsets Kentucky, 94-92

The Associated Press

Things have been far from perfect for Nolan Richardson and the Arkansas Razorbacks since they won the national championship in April.

The luster of an offseason waiting for five returning starters to defend their title had faded quickly with a loss to Massachusetts in the season-opener.

Things got worse with losses to Mississippi, Auburn and Alabama, the last the Razorbacks' first defeat in Walton Arena.

Richardson was starting to let the fans and local media know he was getting tired of the team being knocked around for four losses, especially since Arkansas was still in the Top 10 and was still in the running for a successful defense of its first national championship.

"We have a few problems," he said last week. "That's O.K. I know how to work with those problems. I've been working hard to plug up the holes. We are trying to get it done."

The eighth-ranked Razorbacks did get it done Sunday with a 94-92 victory over No. 6 Kentucky, which kept the home losing streak from growing. Scotty Thurman's 15-foot

jump shot with 11 seconds to play gave the Razorbacks the victory, just as his 3-pointer with 51 seconds to play against Duke gave them the national championship in Charlotte.

The last chance for the Wildcats to extend their seven-game winning streak ended when Jeff Sheppard was stripped of the ball on the baseline by Clint McDaniels, who was fouled and made one of two free throws with 0.6 seconds left.

Neither team led by more than five points over the frantic-paced final nine minutes and there were four lead changes and four ties in that span.

No. 14 Wake Forest 63, Vanderbilt 51: Tim Duncan had 22 points and 14 rebounds as the Demon Deacons bounced back the day after losing to No. 2 North Carolina by a point. Wake Forest had only two field goals over the final 15 minutes but made 15 of 19 free throws in that span. Ronnie McMain had 21 points to lead the visiting Commodores.

No. 21 Georgia Tech 81, Florida St. 68: Travis Best scored 27 points to lead the visiting Yellow Jackets to the victory in their first game since losing leading scorer and rebounder James Forrest to a broken hand.

## America3 Holds On For 2d Cup Victory

The Associated Press

SAN DIEGO — The all-women's team America3 held off a late comeback by the favored Young America and emerged from a black sea fog to win its second America's Cup race.

America3, with Leslie Egnot at the helm, took advantage of poor sail handling by its rival and crossed the finish line 14 seconds ahead of Young America on Sunday. It was the first victory by the women's team over Young America.

The outcome lifts the women into a second-place tie with Dennis Conner's Stars & Stripes after the first day of the second round of defender trials. Young America is in first place.

On the challenger course Sunday, one Australia defeated the New Zealand boat, NZL-39, in the closest contest of the day. One Australia was shadowed by NZL-39 for most of the race and only opened up a comfortable lead at the final mark.

The Australian syndicate, which had been beaten by NZL-39 nearly four minutes in the first round robin, won by 1:07. In the other contest, Team New Zealand defeated Sydney 95 by 1:56 and Japan's Nippon Challenge was too strong for Spain's Rioja de Es-

paña, Japan finished 1:48 ahead of Spain.

Racing began in ideal conditions with a 10-knot breeze and slight swell. Young America had the wind on its side at the start and sailed away with a 27-second lead as the gun fired.

In a tacking duel that followed, the all-women's team began to gain on the men. But Young America lost its edge when skipper Kevin Mahaney steered the boat to the right side of the course.

America3 went left into a wind change that lifted the boat to a 40-second lead at the first mark. In a freshening breeze downwind, Young America closed the gap to less than a boat length. But poor sail handling at the second mark scuttled the impressive comeback.

But Young America was not out of it. America3 struggled with sail problems at the fourth mark and had kept caught in the rudder that was slowing the boat. By the final turn for home the women were just 22 seconds in front. Much of the final leg was hidden from view as a dense fog cloaked the final stages of the battle.

When racing resumes Monday, Young America will race Stars & Stripes.

## SCOREBOARD

## NBA Standings

## EASTERN CONFERENCE

## Atlantic Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
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Orlando	25	8	.374	
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New York	27	14	.459	
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Golden State	16	18	.321	
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New Jersey	19	20	.325	
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Washington	12	27	.222	
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Philadelphia	12	27	.222	
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Charlotte	11	28	.222	
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Cleveland	25	18	.424	
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Indiana	24	19	.414	
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Chicago	21	22	.350	
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Atlanta	18	25	.321	
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Indiana	16	28	.273	
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Detroit	12	29	.222	
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Western Conference	W	L	Pct <td>GB</td>	GB
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Utah	23	12	.500	
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San Antonio	22	13	.471	
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Houston	25	15	.455	
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Sacramento	19	22	.364	
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Dallas	16	24	.321	
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Minnesota	10	29	.222	
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Phoenix	23	19	.424	
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Seattle	20	21	.370	
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L.A. Lakers	23	18	.471	
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Denver	19	22	.364	
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Portland	17	25	.321	
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Golden State	17	25	.321	
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L.A. Clippers	14	28	.273	
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SUNDAY'S RESULTS	W	L	Pct <td>GB</td>	GB
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Phoenix	24	18	.471	
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New York	25	22	.455	
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P.I. Bulls	9-192-220	Allegre	12-4-21	N.Y.
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Ewing	13-22	9-10	35	Starks
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Rebouds	19-19	10-11	17	Rebouds
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Golden State	19-19	10-11	17	Golden State
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Hollister	19-19	10-11	17	Hollister
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Golden State	19-19	10-11	17	Golden State
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Golden State	19-19	10-11	17	Golden State
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Golden State	19-19	10-11	17	Golden State
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Golden State	19-19	10-11	17	Golden State
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Golden State	19-19	10-11	17	Golden State
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Golden State	19-19	10-11	17	Golden State
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Golden State	19-19	10-11	17	Golden State
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Golden State	19-19	10-11	17	Golden State
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Golden State	19-19	10-11	17	Golden State
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Golden State	19-19	10-11	17	Golden State
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Golden State	19-19	10-11	17	Golden State
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Golden State	19-19	10-11	17	Golden State
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Golden State	19-19	10-11	17	Golden State
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Golden State	19-19	10-11	17	Golden State
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Golden State	19-19	10-11	17	Golden State
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Golden State	19-19	10-11	17	Golden State
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Golden State	19-19	10-11	17	Golden State
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Golden State	19-19	10-11	17	Golden State
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Golden State	19-19	10-11	17	Golden State
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## Other Major College Score

## Arkansas 94, Kentucky 92

## Cincinnati 76, Wake Forest 63

## Vanderbilt 51, Wake Forest 63

## Georgia Tech 81, Florida St. 68

## Japan 1:48, Spain 1:48

## Australia 95, NZL-39 95

## Sydney 95, Japan 95

## Nippon Challenge 95, Rioja de Es-

## paña 95

## The AP Top 25

## The Associated Press college basketball

## poll, with first-place votes in parentheses, re-

## corded through Jan. 29. Total points based on 25

## polls for a first-place vote through one point

## for a 25th-place vote, and previous rankings:

## Rank Points Prev

1. Duke (22)	15-1	1,423	1
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2. N. Carolina (21)	14-1	1,324	2
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3. Kansas (21)	15-2	1,283	3
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4. Connecticut (19)	15-1	1,272	4
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5. Maryland (19)	15-2	1,207	5
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6. Kentucky (18)	13-2	1,121	6
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7. UCLA (18)	15-2	1,118	7
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8. Arkansas (18)	15-2	1,118	8
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9. Michigan (18)	15-2	1,118	9
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10. Syracuse (18)	15-2	1,118	10
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11. Iowa St. (18)	15-2	1,118	11
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12. Arizona (18)	15-2	1,118	12
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13. Georgetown (18)	15-2	1,118	13
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14. Wake Forest (18)	15-2	1,118	14
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15. Virginia (18)	15-2	1,118	15
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16. Stanford (18)	15-2	1,118	16
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17. Southern Cal. (18)	15-2	1,118	17
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18. Missouri (18)	15-2	1,118	18
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19. Villanova (18)	15-2	1,118	19
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20. Alabama (18)	15-2	1,118	20
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21. Georgia Tech (18)	15-2	1,118	21
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22. Oregon (18)	15-2	1,118	22
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23. Cincinnati (18)	15-2	1,118	23
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24. Oklahoma (18)	15-2	1,118	24
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25. Florida (18)	15-2	1,118	25
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ITALIAN FIRST DIVISION	W	L	Pct <td>GB</td>	GB
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1. Fiorentina (1)	15-1	1,324	1
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2. Lazio (1)	15-1	1,324	2
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3. Roma (1)	15-1	1,324	3
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4. Inter Milan (1)	15-1	1,324	4
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5. Juventus (1)	15-1
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# SPORTS

## 49ers Have It Their Way, Burning Chargers for 5th Super Bowl Victory

### San Diego Defense Stunned

By Gerald Eskenazi  
New York Times Service

MIAMI — They would not hold back, the Chargers promised. There was no way that the slick 49ers would fess them. The San Diego defense would attack. The Chargers would stop the vaunted San Francisco offense from producing 40-yard gains after 8-yard completions. They would spring linebacker Junior Seau into the running and receiving lanes, allowing him to manhandle anyone wearing an opposing uniform.

But in the end, San Francisco did anything it wanted to do. It began the first time Steve Young looked for Jerry Rice and hit him for a 44-yard touchdown pass between the San Diego safeties.

"But they didn't care what defensive alignment we were in," moaned Bill Arnsparger, the Chargers' defensive coordinator. "We blitzed them, we played man-to-man. They beat us in everything we were in."

The 49ers' counterpart to Arnsparger, Mike Shanahan, designed a way to take Seau out of the game. Shanahan, the 49ers' offensive coordinator, knows that Seau is an aggressive player who often commits himself too early.

So Shanahan told Young, his quarterback, to lure Seau with play-action: Fake the handoff to a runner and pass the ball. "We knew they were an excellent team in stopping the run," said Shanahan. "Junior is very aggressive, and we tried to offset his strengths with the play-action."

And there was more false expectation on the part of the Chargers. They had planned so diligently to bait those short passes from becoming long gainers. Instead, Young went for the big plays. He connected for passes of 33, 44 and 51 yards.

The 49ers' left guard, Jesse Sapolu, explained the Niners' philosophy against Seau: "We knew San Diego's defense featured Junior and his athleticism, but we figured if we read the gaps right we could contain him," he said. "There were times he blitzed but we contained him. The guy we were concerned about was Leslie O'Neal, because he could kill our quarterback. Junior gets 15 or 16 tackles, but he doesn't get to the quarterback that much."

Seau, in fact, was in on the second tackle of the game, and then his name was rarely announced afterward.

"They weren't doing anything special to Junior," said Arnsparger. "The run wasn't the problem. We were getting in trouble with the pass. We just didn't get good coverage a few times and Young picked it apart."

Stanley Richard, the free safety, calls himself the Sheriff of the Posse. Darren Carrington, the strong safety, had planned in so many ways to make tackles on Rice and John Taylor.

Neither safety, however, expected the 49ers to spread their receivers wide, like running backs. The Chargers were caught off-balance. After Young connected with Rice for the touchdown on the third play of the game, San Diego got burned on the 49ers' next possession.

There was supposed to be help in the middle. There wasn't, and the 49ers' running

back Ricky Watters teamed with Young on a 31-yard scoring play on which both safeties got an arm on him, but missed. "Everything they do," said Richard, "they do well. It sounds so simple. But it's almost impossible to stop. It hurt us when they spread their running backs outside. That allowed their receivers to go to the open area."

As it was, Carrington had worried about the 49ers before the game. He spoke of having to watch Young's eyes and not getting tricked, and he spoke of how "a defensive back has to defend the 53-yard width of the field against the 49ers."

The 49ers opened things up and spread things out so much that they produced touchdowns on their first three possessions. Are they a great team? "They're up there," said Arnsparger.

### Records

**INDIVIDUALS**  
Records Set  
Game  
Touchdown passes—4, Steve Young, SF (previous: 3, Joe Montana, SF, 1991)  
Highest passing average (min. 40 yds)—48.8, Byron Womack, SD (previous: 45.5, Jerald Wilson, KC, 1993)  
Kickoff return—8, Andre Coleman, SD (previous: 7, Stephen Storrino, ME, 1986)  
Kickoff return yards—242, Andre Coleman, SD (previous: 198, Fulton Walker, Miami, 1993)

**Team**  
Records Set  
Game  
Points—42, Jerry Rice, SF (previous: 34, "Razor" Cris, SF, 1993)  
Touchdown receptions—7, Jerry Rice, SF (previous: 6, Steve Young, SF, 1994)  
Touchdown passes—7, Jerry Rice, SF (previous: 6, Steve Young, SF, 1994)  
Combined net yards—423, Jerry Rice, SF (previous: 405, Jerry Rice, SF, 1994)

**Records Set**  
Game  
Points after touchdowns—7, Doug Brien, SD (previous: 6, Doug Brien, SD, 1994)  
Points after touchdowns—7, Doug Brien, SD (previous: 6, Doug Brien, SD, 1994)

**Records Set**  
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**Records Set**  
Game  
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Points after touchdowns—7, Doug Brien, SD (previous: 6, Doug Brien, SD, 1994)



Jerry Rice scored the first of his three touchdowns on the 49ers first possession, the earliest TD in Super Bowl history.

## Seen From Afar, It's No Longer a Game

LONDON — They celebrated the Super Bowl as if it were New Year's Eve — with a party at an American restaurant and native players from the London Monarchs as guests of honor. The Monarchs are going to appear with the new six-team (all European) World League in April.

The few British players were in their bright red and blue uniforms with the number 95 to signify their new year, and above them and all around were TV screens showing live pictures from Miami of fireworks and people cheering for a game that hadn't even started.

"I was born in England, and I played Division One college football in the States," Lewis Capes was saying from the middle of the party floor. The pro scouts had been giving him ideas of making the NFL until his ankle ligaments were torn early in his final year of college. "The scouts show a lot of interest," he said, "then a tiny, little thing goes wrong and you say, where did they all go?"

He was in the right surroundings to be having this conversation, because the NFL is like Hollywood for big, strong guys. He was a school rugby player in England until he read a long article about the money Troy Aikman would be making in his first year of pro football in America. Capes decided he wanted to attend UCLA just like Troy Aikman, but he learned that a lot of guys his age who have been playing football for most of their lives were in line

ahead of him. Capes ended up at a junior college in Santa Monica, California. "I was playing with South-Central Los Angeles kids who didn't know where the hell I was from," he said. "One day in a scrimmage the defensive back blitzed and hit me from the other side of the quarterback, and I gave him a nice little forearm under his chin. He said, 'I don't fight guys like you, I just shoot 'em.' He came the next day with a bunch of guys carrying baseball bats looking for me. Lucky I wasn't at practice that day."

But he had to spend the rest of the year with that teammate. "We became good friends," he said. "It was just kind of breaking the ice, really."

He found much of the game hard to explain to English friends. How do you explain culture? He is 6 feet 4 inches (1.93 meters) tall, and as a rugby player he'd weighed 245 pounds (111 kilograms). After one year of American football he returned home 300 pounds heavier. He was a 300-pound defensive tackle by his third season at Colorado State, which had accepted his transfer. He would try to explain to English friends the American football science of eating as much of everything as he could possibly want — such meals are known as "training tables" — and then lifting weights to convert the energy into explosive bulky muscle. His friends would just laugh and accuse him of taking steroids.

"They know how to make you big over here," Capes said. "My body just went whoosh. Plus I have it in me. My father was twice the world's strongest man — Geoff Capes — and he prefers me to get bigger and bigger. He likes the physical aspects of the game and the financial as-

pects of the game, and that's all that interests him about it."

Ever since he realized what the ankle injury cost him among the NFL scouts, Capes has been looking forward to the resumption of the World League. Most of his teammates will be Americans. He doesn't need to know who they are; he just knows they're going to win. "Little things like language differences, cuisine, those things make a big difference," he said. "In Europe, we're the country that's most like the States. Our players are going to be the most comfortable."

So, logically, the English player with the American background should be the most comfortable of all. "I think so," he said.

On this late Sunday night it would have been hard to guess which city he was in. The room is filled with costumes and props from unmemorable films. In a corner were large cardboard cutouts of the restaurant's founding fathers — Sylvester Stallone, Arnold Schwarzenegger, Bruce Willis — placed in front of smaller cutouts of bigger stars like Paul Newman, Elizabeth Taylor, Sean Connery and Woody Allen. The TV screens were exploding with light as the players were being introduced for the biggest overblown game of all.

"Do you ever imagine yourself playing in this game?" Lewis Capes was asked. His face changed color as he looked up at the big screen. "If I get there, if I'm playing in the pros..." he said; he didn't really have an answer. "I mean, I want to think about playing in it."

But that's the truth about the ultimate American game, isn't it? As seen from a distance, it really isn't a game anymore.

### Statistics From Super Bowl XXIX

**SAN DIEGO** 7 3 8 8-26  
**SAN FRANCISCO** 14 14 14 7-49

**First Quarter**  
SF—Rice 44 pass from Young (Brian kick). 12:14. Drive: 59 yards, 3 plays. Key plays: 15-yard touchdown pass from Young to Rice on 3rd-and-1 from the 49ers' 25. San Francisco 7, San Diego 0.

**Second Quarter**  
SF—Watters 51 pass from Young (Brian kick). 4:33. Drive: 77 yards, 4 plays. Key plays: 15-yard pass from Young to Watters on 3rd-and-1 from the 49ers' 25. San Francisco 14, San Diego 0.

**Third Quarter**  
SF—Watters 51 pass from Young (Brian kick). 11:42. Drive: 67 yards, 10 plays. Key plays: 22-yard pass from Young to Watters on 3rd-and-1 from the 49ers' 25. San Francisco 21, San Diego 0.

**Fourth Quarter**  
SF—Rice 7 pass from Young (Brian kick). 11:11. Drive: 37 yards, 4 plays. Key plays: 49ers' 11-yard pass from Young to Rice on 3rd-and-2 from the 49ers' 25. San Francisco 28, San Diego 0.

from Chargers 24. San Francisco 49, San Diego 18.  
SD—Martini 38 pass from Humphries (Punbury pass from Humphries). 12:35. Drive: 67 yards, 10 plays. Key plays: Humphries 4 pass to Punbury on 3rd-and-2 from the 49ers' 41. Humphries 12 pass to Martini. Humphries 22 pass to Seov. San Francisco 49, San Diego 26.

**First Downs**  
Rushing 5  
Passing 14  
Penalty 1

**THIRD DOWN EFF**  
PUNTS-DOWN EFF  
TOTAL NET YARDS  
Total Plays  
Avg. Yds. Per Play  
Avg. Yds. Rushing  
Rushing  
Avg. Yds. Rushing  
NT Yds. Rushing  
Complete-Air  
Yards-Pass Play  
Sacked-Yds. Lost  
Interceptions  
Penalties-Yds.  
Fumbles-Lost  
TIME OF POSSESSION  
28:29 31:31

**INDIVIDUAL STATISTICS**  
PASSING  
San Diego Comp Att Yds TD Int  
Humphries 34 49 275 1 3 2  
Gilbert 3 4 39 0 0 0  
Total 37 53 314 1 3 2

San Fran. Comp Att Yds TD Int  
Young 24 36 222 3 0 0  
Grace 0 1 0 0 0 0  
Munroe 1 1 6 0 0 0  
Total 25 38 228 3 0 0

### CROSSWORD

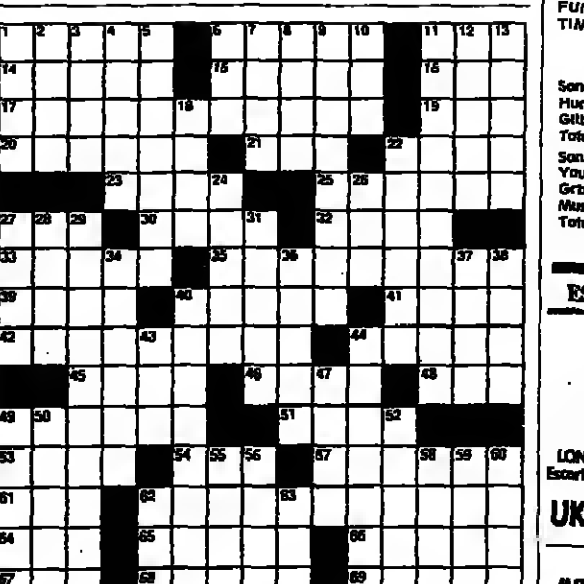
**ACROSS**  
1 Scenic view  
5 Hombres  
11 E.T.S. offering

**DOWN**  
14 Back way  
16 "Yup"  
19 Four-in-hand  
27 John  
33 Military inits.

**Emirates**

1 Kind of diet  
21 Tantalizing  
22 Cob or drake  
23 Well-groomed  
24 Red wine  
27 Mahal  
28 Wineglass part  
32 Right: Prefix  
33 Sharif and  
34 Sharif and  
35 Mr. Fiat  
36 Backgammon  
equipment  
40 Attribute  
41 River of  
northern France  
42 Sure thing?  
44 Mooring site  
45 Exposed  
46 Campus  
building  
48 — Palmas,  
Spain  
49 Guiding light  
51 Logs some z's  
53 Log some z's  
54 Auditor, for  
short  
57 Arabian coffees  
61 Skill  
62 John  
64 Half of a 1955  
merger  
65 Serf  
66 Garden bulb  
67 At any time,  
poetically  
68 British —  
and  
Laurel

**DOWN**  
1 Like fireplace  
logs  
2 Advertising  
award  
3 "— right with  
the world"  
4 Relative of the  
weasel  
5 Husley's —  
in Gaza  
6 Wrigley Field  
player  
7 "Cat on —"  
8 Third place  
9 Overlord  
10 "Lislen"  
11 John —  
12 Bride's path  
13 Bit of dogma  
14 Immediately, in  
the operating  
room  
22 Diacritical mark  
23 — firma  
26 Garland  
27 One of Taylor's  
eyes  
28 Friend of  
Francisco  
29 John —  
31 1971 hit —  
Bobby McGee  
34 Edit  
36 Mountaineer's  
spike  
37 Voyaging  
38 Serms  
40 Infantry lines  
43 Spanish  
treasure  
44 Customs duties  
47 Incline  
48 Orléans  
50 Halloween-like  
52 Advance  
person  
55 Medicinal tablet



Puzzle by Albert J. Kessel

© New York Times/Edited by Will Shortz

**Solution to Puzzle of Jan. 30**

COP CAPD HOPES  
ORAL ONEA BONO  
MAKESHORTWORKOF  
ENISLE CHIT EST  
RGS AAN OES  
YAKASHORTCUT  
BLAME VIEW ALSO  
LIMO SADAS GOER  
AMIR CHER JESSE  
MASASHORTFUSE  
LAI VIN TAO  
IVS CZAR STRING  
GETSHORTCHANGED  
ORATE GERE AMIE  
RIABAT GISTIS TON

**Emirates**

### San Francisco Wins 49-26

By Thomas George  
New York Times Service

MIAMI — The San Diego Chargers called tails. The coin toss landed heads. And so it went for the Chargers.

The San Francisco 49ers took the ball after the coin toss in Super Bowl XXIX here on Sunday night and then went about their business in a methodical, piercing and decisive manner. Three plays. Touchdown. Four plays. Touchdown.

And so it went for the 49ers. Like so many other Super Bowls, this one became a lopsided affair, a 49-26 victory for the 49ers that not only made it 11 defeats in a row for the American Football Conference champion, but also put San Francisco on another level: the first franchise to win five Super Bowls.

In their two playoff victories to get here, the Chargers had led against Miami and Pittsburgh for only 5 minutes 48 seconds of those games' 120 minutes. They never led here on Sunday at Joe Robbie Stadium. And the millions more watching on television were treated to an absolutely delicious performance by the 49ers receiver Jerry Rice and quarterback Steve Young.

Rice entered the game with a sinus cold. He even left the game for the locker room early with an injury to his left shoulder. He returned and he offered magic, finishing the night with touchdown catches of 44, 15 and 7 yards in a Super Bowl record-setting performance. And combined with Young's performance, the Chargers were left in misery.

It got ugly fast for the Chargers. And Young, the game's most valuable player with six touchdown passes and no interceptions and 325 yards passing and 49 more rushing, handled the offensive controls with aplomb.

It was 28-10 at halftime and then the 49ers outscored the Chargers by 14-8 in the third quarter with San Diego winning the final period by 8-7. Back Ricky Watters contributed three touchdowns.

"The thing that disappointed me is that we just didn't play certain things well and I don't know whether we were awestruck or what," said the losing coach, Bobby Ross.

By the end of the first half, Super Bowl records were dropping swiftly.

In one half, Young matched the Super Bowl mark of four touchdowns passes set by Doug Williams of the Washington

Redskins seven years ago. Rice collected three career records on one opening drive scoring catch: most touchdowns (5), most points (30) and most yards (407) when the catch was made — and counting. A record was also set for a team scoring on its first three possessions.

The first play after the kickoff seemed simple enough. It was a run toward left guard Jesse Sapolu by fullback William Floyd that gained 4 yards. More significantly, that run pulled the San Diego safeties up closer to support the run defense. The next play was an 11-yard strike from Young to wide receiver John Taylor, and on the play after that, Rice ran by everyone.

San Diego got the ball, ran three plays and punted. And then San Francisco scored again in four plays. Young set it up with a 21-yard scramble to the 49ers 49 on a third-and-3 play. And then he finished it with a pass to Watters for a 51-yard score.

So, the Chargers certainly needed to regroup, refocus and, most of all, keep the ball away from the 49er offense and run time off the clock.

They took the kickoff and kept the ball for the next 13 plays, the next 78 yards and the next 7:21. Third-down back Ronnie Harmon offered a plus, including a catch of 17 yards, and a run of 10 yards. Natrone Means ran left and dove over from the 1 to cut the 49ers lead to 14-7.

But the 49ers responded to the challenge, scoring on a 10-play, 70-yard drive when Young tossed the ball 3 yards to Floyd. And then with 4:44 left before the half, it was Young to Watters again.

And so it went for the Chargers.

**Super Bowl Champions**

1967—Green Bay 35, Kansas City 10  
1968—Green Bay 33, Oakland 14  
1969—M.V. Jets 16, Baltimore 7  
1970—Kansas City 23, Minnesota 7  
1971—Baltimore 16, Dallas 13  
1972—Dallas 24, Miami 3  
1973—Miami 14, Washington 19  
1974—Miami 24, Minnesota 7  
1975—Pittsburgh 16, Minnesota 6  
1976—Pittsburgh 21, Dallas 17  
1977—Oakland 32, Minnesota 14  
1978—Dallas 27, Denver 10  
1979—Pittsburgh 35, Dallas 31  
1980—Pittsburgh 31, Los Angeles 19  
1981—Oakland 27, Philadelphia 10  
1982—San Francisco 26, Cincinnati 21  
1983—Washington 27, Miami 17  
1984—L.A. Raiders 38, Washington 9  
1985—San Francisco 38, Miami 16  
1986—Chicago 46, New England 10  
1987—N.Y. Giants 20, Denver 20  
1988—Washington 42, Denver 10  
1989—San Francisco 28, Cincinnati 14  
1990—San Francisco 35, Denver 10  
1991—N.Y. Giants 28, Buffalo 19  
1992—Washington 37, Buffalo 24  
1993—Dallas 32, Buffalo 17  
1994—Dallas 30, Buffalo 12  
1995—San Francisco 49, San Diego 26

**Emirates**

**Emirates**

**Emirates**

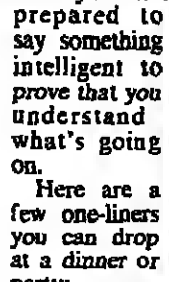
**Emirates**



## ART BUCHWALD

## Last Words on O.J.

WASHINGTON — The only topic of conversation that anyone will pay attention to is the O.J. Simpson trial. Therefore, it is important that when you meet people you are prepared to say something intelligent to prove that you understand what's going on.



Here are a few one-liners you can drop at a dinner or party:

I haven't watched the trial, but I read the book.

I was once on a sequestered jury for a month, and I wound up taking a nap.

It doesn't matter if O.J. did it or not — he should be punished for screwing up our day.

The only thing I know about the trial is that you can't have enough DNA to make the prosecution happy.

## Tomb Linked To Alexander

The Associated Press

CAIRO — Greek explorers have discovered two limestone plaques they hope will prove that Alexander the Great was buried in the remote Egyptian oasis of Siwa, 80 kilometers (50 miles) east of the Libyan border.

The two plaques were uncovered last week by a newly excavated tomb near Siwa and the Oracle Temple, Egyptian newspapers reported.

The inscriptions on the plaques are written in Greek and describe how Ptolemy, one of Alexander's aides and his successor, brought his master's body to the tomb and buried it.

My sister doesn't like F. Lee Bailey picking on Robert Shapiro. And my mother doesn't like Robert Shapiro picking on F. Lee Bailey, and I don't like my husband picking on Marcia Clark.

I believe that a man is innocent until proven guilty except in a case like this when you're certain who did it.

Marisa keeps yelling at the television set while the trial is on so I never get to hear what's happening.

I haven't made up my mind about O.J., but I can tell you this right now — Judge Ito needs a new barber.

I think that The National Enquirer has a better bridge column than The Star.

I don't have to make up my own mind on the case because every TV station has someone to tell me what I should think.

If O.J. is found not guilty, Hertz will have to give him a new car.

This is what my sister in Forest Hills thinks: Someone planted the bloody glove to make it look like Detective Fuhrman committed the crime. If they find who that person is, every one will lose interest in the trial and go back to soap operas.

I won't reach any conclusions about the case until Geraldo Rivera makes his summation to the jury.

I hate it when the judge calls the lawyers up to the bench and he speaks so low that we can't hear anything that he's saying.

I once saw O.J. Simpson play football, and he wasn't all that great.

I don't know why we're picking on Simpson. There is enough guilt to go around for all of us.

I wish they would speed up the proceedings on the day I have to go to the hairdresser.

You see the trial more clearly when you watch it on MTV.



Nigel Hawthorne and Helen Mirren in Nicholas Hytner's film "The Madness of King George," based on Alan Bennett's play; the Princess of Wales and Prince Charles in 1992.

## Royal Progress: Predicaments of the 18th and 20th Centuries

By Caryn James

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — "To be Prince of Wales," says the Prince of Wales, "is not a position; it's a predicament."

The line is spoken in 1789, but it leaps out of "The Madness of King George" like a giant pike in the ribs. Who could fail to connect his words with a more familiar Prince of Wales, whose life seems to be one constant predicament?

The audience barely has time to absorb this sly allusion before another character whispers about the prince's wife. "She has more sense than he does."

Nicholas Hytner's film, based on Alan Bennett's play "The Madness of King George III," is glittering, swift, entertaining and eloquent. It is also a movie for people who can't get enough of those wacky Windsors.

"The Madness of King George," of course, concerns the Hanoverian monarch who lost the Colonies and occasionally seemed to lose his mind, an ancestor of the current Windsors we have come to know and scrutinize with the best voyeuristic intentions.

George III's symptoms of derangement have since been diagnosed as a metabolic disorder

called porphyria. As an on-screen note at the end of the film explains: "The disease is periodic, unpredictable — and hereditary." The barb emphasis on heredity offers another nudge, as if to say, "Now, that would explain a lot."

But "King George" is too smart to be an allegory of today's British royals. Instead, the film is a perfect parallel of 1990s contradictory ideas about royalty: the sense that they are only human, combined with genuine sympathy for their entrapment in the public eye; the awe of royal wealth and spectacle; the fascination with palace intrigue.

"King George" is the most dazzling cinematic of current films, full of visual clues to character and history; its glossy surface suits our sense of the royals as the ultimate celebrities. Taking its cue from the royals' pop-culture fame, the film emphasizes personality, not history. The king (played by Nigel Hawthorne) is fond of the bomey nickname his subjects have for him, Farmer George (from his interest in creating model farms).

The historical references are couched in personal terms. "I have had no peace of mind since we lost America," the king says. And though the story involves the Prince of Wales's scheme to become regent and take over his father's power,

his actions carry more significance as a family betrayal than as a historical crisis.

The very language of the film brings the monarch down to earth and into the present. "Come on, let's get it over with," George says when parading off with Queen Charlotte (Helen Mirren) and their 15 children to attend the opening of Parliament.

No one surrounding the king treats him as an intimate, of course — except the queen and the movie camera. When the king's equestrian, Greville (Rupert Graves), suggests that one of the monarch's doctors should examine him because "the king is just a man," the doctor explodes, "You're the king's equestrian, with radical notions like that!"

The line is designed to make contemporary audiences see Greville as enlightened and the doctor as a dangerous buffoon.

Yet even the best of the king's doctors realizes that however human, royals are different from you and me. As Dr. Willis (Ian Holm), a proto-psychiatrist, puts it: "The state of monarchy and the state of lunacy share a frontier. Some of my lunatics fancy they are the king. He is the king. Where shall his fancy take refuge?"

Such eloquence might seem misplaced if applied to fancies of reincarnation as a tampon,

but who's to say? As in some authorized biographies, here intimacy with the royals is used to evoke sympathy.

"Do you think you're mad?" Charlotte asks after one of the king's outbursts, when he has awakened the family in the middle of the night to flee from some imaginary danger.

"I don't know," he answers quietly, and their conversation is interrupted by two retainers who have come to take the king away. "Can we never be solitary?" the queen yells. The answer is obvious.

Hytner, whose extravagant stage work includes "George III," "Carousel" and "Miss Saigon," has directed a film that carries no whiff of the theater. Many of the sequences in Parliament and the palace have a foggy look.

When the king emerges from his madness and takes his family to worship at St. Paul's — in thanks and as a public relations gesture displaying his new health — the film is shot with sudden, bright clarity, like a tourist's postcard of the royals as they wish to be seen.

"There are model farms, model villages; we must be a model family," the king whispers to his unsettled family, presenting a false picture of harmony that echoes eerily today. "Let them see we're happy. It's why we're here."

## WEATHER

Europe			
	Today	High	Low
	CF	CF	CF
Austria	16/24	16/24	10/12
Belgium	14/18	14/18	8/12
France	14/18	14/18	8/12
Germany	14/18	14/18	8/12
Italy	14/18	14/18	8/12
Netherlands	14/18	14/18	8/12
Poland	14/18	14/18	8/12
Spain	14/18	14/18	8/12
Sweden	14/18	14/18	8/12
Switzerland	14/18	14/18	8/12
U.K.	14/18	14/18	8/12
U.S.S.R.	14/18	14/18	8/12
Yugoslavia	14/18	14/18	8/12

Forecast for Wednesday through Friday, as provided by Accu-Weather.



**North America**  
Rain will soak the West Coast from Oregon north into British Columbia. Dry, mild weather will prevail in the Southwest and Rockies. There will be some snow or flurries from the Great Lakes to the northern and central Appalachians. The East Coast will have mainly dry weather.

North America			
	Today	High	Low
	CF	CF	CF
Alaska	14/18	14/18	8/12
Canada	14/18	14/18	8/12
U.S.	14/18	14/18	8/12
Mexico	14/18	14/18	8/12

Asia			
	Today	High	Low
	CF	CF	CF
China	14/18	14/18	8/12
India	14/18	14/18	8/12
Japan	14/18	14/18	8/12
Korea	14/18	14/18	8/12
Malaysia	14/18	14/18	8/12
Philippines	14/18	14/18	8/12
Singapore	14/18	14/18	8/12
Thailand	14/18	14/18	8/12
Taiwan	14/18	14/18	8/12
Vietnam	14/18	14/18	8/12

## PEOPLE

THREE weeks ago, Edward Burns was living on peanut-butter sandwiches and struggling to put the final touches on his first movie, "The Brothers McMullen." Now he is enjoying the limelight after winning the Grand Jury Prize for best dramatic film at the Sundance Film Festival for independent movies in Park City, Utah. On the documentary side, the festival, founded by Robert Redford, gave top honors to "Crumb," a portrait by Terry Zwigoff of the cartoonist Robert Crumb. . . . In London, Jim Sheridan's "In the Name of the Father" was named best film and "Four Weddings and a Funeral" won three top awards in the annual Evening Standard Film Awards. Hugh Grant won the Peter Sellers award for best comic performance in "Four Weddings"; other "Four Weddings" winners were Kristin Scott Thomas for best actress and Richard Curtis for best screenplay. Best actor went to Ben Kingsley for "Schindler's List."

Turner Broadcasting has forced Salman Rushdie to remove lyrics to the theme song of the cartoon series "The Flintstones" from the U.S. edition of "East, West," a



Kristin Scott Thomas and Ben Kingsley, winners of British film awards.

collection of short stories, Newsweek magazine reports. "If I quoted these lines, somebody would shoot Fred Flintstone?" an annoyed Rushdie asked in an interview. A Turner spokesman said, "Adequate details of he they are going to be used and in what context must be provided. In this case, adequate details were not provided, so we declined to participate."

Newspaper reports that Queen Elizabeth held a meeting with her sons Charles and Andrew to urge divorces from their estranged wives prompted a palace denial on Monday. The papers quoted royal sources as saying that the queen bluntly told the princes that divorce was vital to polish the royals' tarnished reputation. But Buckingham Palace said it was "wildly speculative" to link the meeting with the princes' marriages.

Bransford Marsalis bid adieu to "The Tonight Show" with a montage that included him in drag. Marsalis has conducted the NBC Orchestra since Jay Leno replaced Johnny Carson as host in 1992. He's taking a break to spend more time with his son and tour with his band.

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Macau	1-800-1111		
Philippines	1-800-1111		
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Poland	1-800-1111	Spain	1-800-1111
Sweden	1-800-1111	Switzerland	1-800-1111
U.K.	1-800-1111	U.S.S.R.	1-800-1111
Yugoslavia	1-800-1111		
MIDDLE EAST			
Bahamas	1-800-1111	Cyprus	1-800-1111
Egypt	1-800-1111	Israel	1-800-1111
Jordan	1-800-1111	Lebanon	1-800-1111
Libya	1-800-1111	Saudi Arabia	1-800-1111
Syria	1-800-1111	Turkey	1-800-1111
U.A.E.	1-800-1111		
AMERICAS			
Argentina	1-800-1111	Brazil	1-800-1111
Canada	1-800-1111	Chile	1-800-1111
Colombia	1-800-1111	Costa Rica	1-800-1111
Cuba	1-800-1111	Dominican Republic	1-800-1111
Ecuador	1-800-1111	El Salvador	1-800-1111
Guatemala	1-800-1111	Honduras	1-800-1111
Mexico	1-800-1111	Nicaragua	1-800-1111
Panama	1-800-1111	Paraguay	1-800-1111
Peru	1-800-1111	Puerto Rico	1-800-1111
Venezuela	1-800-1111		
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Benin	1-800-1111	Burkina Faso	1-800-1111
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Kenya	1-800-1111	Lesotho	1-800-1111
Madagascar	1-800-1111	Malawi	1-800-1111
Mali	1-800-1111	Morocco	1-800-1111
Mozambique	1-800-1111	Niger	1-800-1111
Nigeria	1-800-1111	Rwanda	1-800-1111
Senegal	1-800-1111	Sierra Leone	1-800-1111
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